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LIFE OF JOHN BAPTIST PIGALLE.

WITH AN ELEGANT HEAD.

JOHAN BAPTIST PIGALLE was born at Paris, in the year 1714. His father, who was one of the King's architects, finding that as he grew up he had a strong propensity to sculpture, was very desirous of forming his taste from the best models, and on that account, endeavored to encourage and call forth that genius which he thought he observed in him; assisted by this happy circumstance, though badly seconded by his own dulness, which procured him the appellation of *Calves-Head*, he surmounted great difficulties. We are informed by history, that several artists before him made at first but a very slow progress; Lewis Carraccio and Dominiquin received in their youth the same name as Pigalle.

When he was but seven years old he was put under the care of Le Lorrain, * and when he attained to the age of twenty, he placed himself under the direction of Lemoyne, † who received him with great friendship, and gave him whatever assistance he could. Incited by his example, and enlightened by his precepts, young Pigalle became desirous of studying the arts in their native country, and some friends having generously offered him the use of their purses, he set out for Italy, having his thoughts always occupied with antiques and design, and on his arrival at Rome began his studies with great assiduity.

Sculptors about this period were accustomed to copy antique works of

* Robert Le Lorrain was born at Paris, in 1666, and died on the 1st of June, 1743. This artist was a kind of philosopher, whose work-shop and friends stood him instead of every thing. He never wished to make himself public, or to pay his court to ministers, persuaded that his merit alone was sufficient to procure him great works. He considered himself as a free and independent man, who could say with Seneca, *I have profited enough to learn to be my own friend.*

† John Baptiste Lemoyne, another celebrated sculptor of the French school, was born at Paris, in 1704, and died on the 23d of May, 1778, at the age of seventy four

alto relieve in miniature, and wasted more time in forming models, and making other preparations, than they employed in executing their pieces. This artist, more simple in his process, placed his studies of these beautiful figures upon a ground, according to the usage of the academy which he had frequented before his departure.

After residing at Rome three years, which he spent in continual labor, Pigalle set out in order to return to Paris. At Lyons, the religious of St. Antoine proposed to him to finish two marble figures, which had been begun and sketched out by the hand of a very indifferent artist.

Desirous of undertaking this work, he employed two months in making accurate drawings; after which, a bargain was concluded, and he was to receive for his labor about two hundred pounds. Pigalle at this time was not above twenty-five years of age; but having his mind filled with the ideas of those beautiful pieces which he had seen at Rome, he assumed courage, and laid down a regular plan of operation.

He began to labor at five in the morning and left off at two, after which he studied from nature till eleven, having always a light over his head.

Besides finishing these figures, he modelled three evangelists in *bas relief* for the dome of the church of the Carthusians at the same place; these works employed him a year and a half, and were followed by a statue of Mercury, which he finished before he returned to Paris. When this excellent figure arrived there, four months after our artist, he lost no time in shewing it to his old master, who complimented him upon his abilities, by saying "my friend, I wish I had made it." Encouraged by this flattering eulogium, Pigalle presented it before the Academy of Painting and

Sculpture; in consequence of which he was enrolled among the list of its members.

Several artists being desirous that he would expose it in his work-shop, for the inspection of those who were fond of sculpture, he complied with their request. One day, while several people were viewing it, a stranger, who had contemplated it for some time, exclaimed, "the ancients never executed any thing more beautiful." Pigalle, who without making himself known was listening with great attention to the different remarks which he heard, approaching the stranger, said to him, "Have you thoroughly studied the ancient statues?" "Sir," replied the stranger, with some vivacity, "have you thoroughly studied that figure?"

For some years Pigalle's labors were not attended with that success which he perhaps had a right to expect. However, a figure of Christ in lead, and another of the Virgin Mary, procured him the notice of Count d'Argenson, and this minister ordered him to make a statue of Lewis XV. which is now at Ormes. The Marchioness de Pompadour, who saw it, requested for her seat called *Belle Vue* a figure of that monarch* also, and wished to have from the hand of the same artist, a groupe, consisting of Love and Friendship, the statue of Silence, and her own portrait at its foot. A sculptor capable of executing such works, could not fail of occupying a place amongst an academical body, who have done so much honor to the French nation since their establishment. Pigalle was therefore admitted in the year 1744 †. Some time after this, he executed a figure of Venus to accompany his Mercury. In point of merit, it is not perhaps equal to the latter, but it abounds with charms, and displays much gracefulness and ease. The King of France made a present

* This monument was erected whilst his Majesty was out on a hunting party, and he was very much surprised on his return, because he knew nothing of it when he set out. He examined it with much attention, asked Pigalle to explain the medals and allegorical figures which accompany it, and paid him many handsome compliments.

† His Mercury was the piece for which he was admitted.

of these two statues to the King of Prussia, and connoisseurs saw with great regret France deprived of the Mercury, a figure the composition and design of which do equal honor to the artist, though something is perhaps wanting in the execution.

Pigalle's first public work is to be seen at the facade of St. Louis, at the Louvre. It represents three children, to whom the royal mantle serves as a ground; one holds a crown of thorns, another the nails, and the third the sceptre and the hand of Justice. Another of this artist's works, which has been always greatly admired, is a boy holding a cage from which his bird has made its escape. The natural attitude and looks of this figure are justly commended, and it has been allowed by the best judges, that nothing superior of the kind ever appeared. As a companion to it, Pigalle towards the end of his life, formed a little girl who holds in her hand a bird escaped from its cage. He had sold the first, and in order to obtain it, was obliged to pay double the sum he had received for it.

Among his pieces which deserve praise, we may mention his *bas relief* at St. Germain-des-Prés. Whilst he was employed upon it, by the desire of the Benedictines of St. Denis, he repaired to their house with an intention of viewing the works of sculpture, with which their church is ornamented. He found there some beautiful things; but the mausoleum of Marshal Turenne appeared to him mean, and not at all worthy of so great a man. Being seized with a sudden fit of enthusiasm, he exclaimed, "Were I to treat such a subject, I should represent the hero ready to descend into the tomb open under his feet, France laying hold of him to prevent him, and Valor should be characterized under the figure of Hercules." In a word, he analyzed the plan which he afterwards executed for the tomb of Marshal Saxe. The Abbé Gouegnot, one of his friends, wrote it out for him, and shewed it to him when he was engaged to execute that

work in 1756. This is the first he ever undertook for the king; and we are told that *he would have done it had it been for nothing else than to make himself known.*

In this work, the artist had introduced Love extinguishing his flambeau, to express his regret for the death of the Marshal; but the Marshal de Marny having remarked, that as this monument was to be placed in a church, it would be necessary to change that figure, he afterwards put a helmet upon its head. However as the destination of this piece was fixed at Strasburgh, he took away the helmet, and restored the proper attributes to the statue by covering its eyes with a bandage. By this happy change it is become useful, being useless before, in respect to the figure of Hercules. The great reputation which our artist acquired from this work was still farther increased, by the monument which the city of Rheims resolved in 1765, to erect in honor of Louis XV. When the King went to see it, he was too sensible of the merit of its author not to confer upon him some mark of distinction. His talents and works spoke for him, and his majesty, thinking that he could not reject such a recommendation, commissioned the Dauphin to offer him the badge of St. Michael. Pigalle thanked the prince in the most grateful manner, but he declined the proposed favor, and justified his refusal, by saying, that Bouchardon and Lemoyne, who were of longer standing, had not been honored in the like manner. On the death of the former, Lemoyne preferred to that mark of distinction a pension, as being of more service to his children, and then Pigalle accepted it.

One of the happiest days of his life, according to his own acknowledgement, was that on which Bouchardon made choice of him to finish the monument he was erecting in the *Place de Louis XV.* Indeed it could not have been committed into better hands, and this choice brings to our remembrance Augustus, who after the death of Virgil, entrusted the revision of the *Æneid*

to two of the first men of his court in point of taste.

It has been said that the noblest occupation of an orator, is to celebrate the glory of some hero; and it may be said in the like manner, that nothing can be more glorious for an artist than to elevate a monument to a great man. Full of this idea, Pigalle set out for Ferney, in order to form a bust of Voltaire. When he arrived, he found the poet oppressed with age; his head bent towards the earth, and in his whole appearance exhibiting the strongest marks of decrepitude. That he might bring a little life into his countenance, he thought proper to ask him if he was the author of *La Pucelle*. On this question, Voltaire's features became brightened up; he assumed a smiling air, and readily complied with a request made to him by the artist, of reciting a few passages of that work. Pigalle took advantage of the few favorable moments which this lucky thought procured him; he soon finished his model, and set out next morning, without bidding the poet farewell.

Pigalle being desirous of forming a figure after his own idea, which might serve young people as a model for the study of the muscles, and of anatomy, in the same style as the slayed figure of Michael Angelo, an opportunity of executing this soon occurred. A society of men of letters proposed to him to erect a monument to Voltaire, who was then still living; and the artist consented, provided he should not be constrained to cover with drapery the figure which he intended to make of him. This was agreed to, and Pigalle began to work upon the marble from a living model, the ugliest, the meagrest, and the most disgusting that could be found. Some of his friends represented to him, that a little covering, happily designed, would conceal the hideousness of this figure, and prevent the eyes from fixing their attention but upon a head, which had been so often crowned. The artist, however, was deaf to all their arguments; he preferred an exact anatomi-

cal representation to a fine statue, and this circumstance gave rise to the following epigram.

*Pigalle au naturel représente Voltaire,
Le Squelette à la fois offre l'homme et l'auteur
L'œil qui le voit sans parure étrangère
Est effrayé de sa maigreur.*

Exact as life, the man and author too,
By Pigalle's chisel represented, view;
Stripp'd of his dress, when you inspect him
near,
As both, how meagre doth Voltaire appear?

The monument which France erected to the memory of Marshal Saxe had been finished for some years; but it was not till the year 1776 that Pigalle went to Strasburgh, to place it in the Lutheran church of St. Thomas. He began by examining the spot which it was to occupy, and took care that the chapel should be lighted in a proper manner. As he foresaw that these preparations would be tedious, he proposed to a friend who had accompanied him, to make a jaunt to Berlin, to pay his respects to his Prussian majesty, and to take a view of his Mercury and his Venus. They happened to arrive there on the evening preceding the day on which the Grand Duke of Russia, and the Princess of Wirtemberg, his intended spouse, were to set out for Russia; and as the King of Prussia gave at that time a grand supper, Pigalle with his friend stood at the entrance of the hall among a great crowd of other spectators. Our artist having caught the King's eye as being a stranger, his majesty gave orders that he should be admitted; and at the same time sent to enquire the name of that Frenchman. Tell the king, replied his friend, that he is the author of the Mercury. His Prussian majesty was at that time highly offended with an article inserted in a journal called the Mercury; and the ambiguous answer of Pigalle's friend prevented the King from taking farther notice of the artist, to whom he no doubt would have paid every mark of respect and attention. The disdainful indifference of the prince greatly mortified Pigalle, and he would have immediately departed, had he not been de-

sious

firous of seeing his Mercury and his Venus, which were at Potsdam. He went thither the next day, and after examining the first, said, "I should be very sorry if I had not executed something better since." That evening he returned to Berlin, and departed early next morning for Dresden. When the King was informed of the mistake which he had committed, he ordered the Abbé Perneti, his librarian, to write to Pigalle, and to inform him, that he was exceedingly sorry to have been so ill informed. On his return to Paris, in the year 1780, the tomb of the Count de Harcourt was proposed to him, which he accepted with an intention, as he himself said, "to end his career, and terminate his labors." The Countess being desirous that he should represent in the most hideous and frightful manner, a subject sufficiently dismal in itself, Pigalle made several models, with all of which she was displeased. However, he at length decided upon one which he followed; but the Countess still thought it too gay, though it must be confessed, that it is melancholy and disgusting enough.

The last work of this artist, is a young girl extracting a thorn from her foot; a beautiful figure, the composition of which is excellent. The delicacy of the contour, and the high finishing of the marble, announce it to be the work of a masterly hand.

Pigalle made also several portraits in marble and bronze, which are exceedingly beautiful, and have a most striking resemblance to the originals; such as those of Diderot, the Abbé Raynal, Mr. Maloët, Mr. Perronet, and the Abbé Gougenot his friend, to whom he erected at his own expence, a tomb of marble and bronze in the church of the Cordeliers.

This celebrated artist did not in-

herit from nature those qualities which are necessary for making a conspicuous figure in the fine arts. Whatever degree of perfection he attained to, was owing more to indefatigable labor, and a close study of the most exquisite works of the best French and Italian sculptors, than to any superiority of abilities; but if we cannot allow him to have possessed great genius, we must however confess, that he is entitled to a distinguished place among those artists who have done honor to the French school.

Pigalle had a noble and generous disposition; he was a man of the strictest probity, and always entertained an inviolable attachment to his family and friends. When he had finished his labor, he took great pleasure in the society of his intimate connections; and he always considered their conversation as a most agreeable relaxation after the fatigues which were inseparable from his profession. Many examples might be mentioned of his benevolence and generosity, which he sometimes carried so far, as to borrow money upon interest, in order to relieve the distressed. A woman having one day come to ask him an hundred crowns, he told her that he really had not so much money by him, but that if she would return the next day he would lend her that sum. The woman upon this went away; but Pigalle reflecting that her wants might be very pressing, runs after her, and forces her to accept a box worth an hundred guineas. "Carry that," says he, "to the Mount of Piety,* you will receive an hundred crowns for it, and bring me the receipt." Next morning the woman returned, and confessed that she had received six hundred livres for it. Pigalle some time after sent to redeem his box, but he never heard any thing farther of the debt.

* *Mont de Piété*. Mount of Piety is an institution in France, authorized by government for lending money to people upon pledges, as the pawn-brokers do in England. It was first invented by the Lombard Jews. The interest, which is small, is regulated by the magistrates, and if the pledges are not redeemed at the end of a year they are sold for the benefit of the proprietors.

This excellent artist, whose works still speak for him, was snatched from the arts, his family, and friends in the year 1785; being at the time of his death Rector and Chancellor of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture at Paris. He was a man of uncommon modesty; and so far was he from entertaining a high notion of his own abilities, that he never could be persuaded that he even approached any of the great masters. At an advanced age he married his own niece, but he left no children by her.

Among his pupils the most distinguished are Mr. Mouchy, professor of the Academy; his nephew, and brother-in-law, Moëtre, an academician; le Brun, Bœquet and Duprè, who made part of the figures at the *Hotel de la Monnaie*, and who also did a good deal at St. Genevieve. In that church this young man happened to fall from a scaffold, by which he broke an arm and a thigh. Pigalle, under the deepest concern for this melancholy accident, did every thing in his power to afford him the necessary assistance. Considering also that it might be a long time before he would be able to perform his usual labor, he provided for his subsistence and for that of his disconsolate family; and the Academy, upon his solicitation, admitted him as a member, though at that time confined to his bed.

As the most interesting part of the life of an author or an artist, consists in giving an account of his works, it may not be improper to say a few words respecting those of Pigalle. The principal is the mausoleum of Marshal Saxe, at Strasburgh, the largest composition in sculpture now existing. In the middle of a military trophy, this hero is represented standing, crowned with laurel, and holding in his hand a marshal's baton; a little lower Death, covered with a shroud, holds an hour-glass in one hand, with the other opens a tomb, and seems as if he invited this great man to descend into it. France, characterised under the figure of a beautiful female, endeavours to prevent him, and strives to drive away

Death, whom she contemplates with horror. Behind her is a bundle of standards and colors, near which stands Love, who, with tears beholds the hero he is about to lose. On the other side, above colors and broken lances, are seen an eagle and a leopard thrown down, and a lion, who retires roaring, a symbolical character of the nations over whom the Marshal triumphed, viz. England, Germany, and Holland. Above this group Hercules leaning on his club, appears absorbed in thought, and oppressed with grief. This beautiful figure expresses the valour, strength, and courage of the hero.

The pedestrian statue of Louis X erected at Rheims, is in bronze, and ten feet high. On the steps of the pedestal, which are of marble, appears the figure of the city personified, and that of commerce under the emblem of a citizen, who enjoys the most perfect tranquillity, and is surrounded with bags of silver which are open. This figure, in which the sculptor has represented himself, is a master-piece in point of execution.

In the cross of the church belonging to the *Petits-Peres des Victoires*, there is a marble statue by this artist, eight feet high, representing St. Augustine, holding in his left hand a volume of his works, which with the right he offers to the Deity.

The following is a list of some other of his works: In the gardens of the palace of Bourbon, a group representing the union of Love and Friendship. This group was executed for the Marchioness de Pompadour.

In the chapel of the Virgin, at St. Sulpice, a marble statue of that saint seven feet in height.

At the abbey of St. Germain-des-Pres, in the chapel of St. Maur, this saint is represented in a large *bas-relief*, borne upon clouds, and supported by angels.

In the chapel d'Harcourt, at the church of Notre Dame, the tomb of the Count d'Harcourt, composed of four large figures; the Count and his Countess, the tutelary angel who pre-

sides

sides over their destiny, and Death. With one hand the angel lifts up the covering of the tomb, in which the body of the count is deposited, and with the other holds a flambeau, to recal him to life. The count, revived by the heat of the flambeau, disengages himself from his shroud, leans upon the tomb, and stretches out his feeble hand to his spouse; the countess advances towards him, but Death, who stands behind the count, presents his sand-glass, and informs her that her last moment is come. The countess then mounts the steps of the tomb, quickly throws her vestments at her feet, and rushes forward to join the count. By her looks and gestures she expresses that the moment of this union is the height of her desires and the

commencement of her felicity. The angel then extinguishes his flambeau. This piece, according to Mr. d'Argenville, is one of the worst productions of our artist. It however contains many beauties in the upper part, particularly in the Hymen, and the justness of expression in the figure of the count.

Over the gate of the chapel, at the hospital *des Enfants trouvez*, there is a *bas-relief* by this artist, representing groups of children lying on the ground and exposed.

The tomb of John Paris de Montmartel, at Brunoy, is ornamented with a figure of Virtue scattering flowers over a double urn, and with a child in tears, the work also of Pigalle.

ACCOUNT OF AN ANCIENT NAIL FOUND IN A QUARRY NEAR THE PORT OF NICE.

BY THE LATE MR. SULZER, OF BERLIN.

IF the remains of marine bodies found in the earth and rocks at a great distance from the sea, and above its level, excite the attention of naturalists, by presenting them with incontestible proofs of the astonishing revolutions which have taken place in the globe in remote ages, I am of opinion, that a work of art found between two layers of stone, is no less worthy the attention of philosophers. For this reason, I shall in a few words, give the history of a copper nail discovered with some very remarkable circumstances, in a quarry near the port of Nice.

Having resided a winter in that city, the Reverend Father Roffredi, of the order of the Theatins, and professor of mathematics in the college of Nice, told me one day, that some time before, a copper nail had been found in the middle of a block of limestone, which had been dug from a quarry in the neighborhood. Struck with the singularity of this fact, I applied for farther information respecting it, to Mr. Machaud, the engineer

appointed by the King of Sardinia to superintend the works which were carrying on for the security and enlargement of the harbour of Nice.

Mr. Machaud was extremely sorry that he could not satisfy my curiosity, because the piece was lost, but he shewed me a colored drawing which he had made of it. This drawing represented a nail about half an inch in length, bent towards the head, considerably gnawed by rust, and covered with verdigrease.

This nail, taken from a quarry, of which I shall give a description, was found in a very thin layer of fat reddish earth, which separated two beds of stone. The quarry is very near the harbor, and at the distance of eight or ten fathoms from the water there rises a small mount, which for a long time has been covered with olive trees.

This quarry has been opened above twenty-five years, and the manner of working it is, by always raising the highest layers of the stone, and as the quantity taken from it annually is

very

very considerable, I was informed that a great depth of it had been removed before the workmen reached that part where the nail was found. Mr. Machaud assured me, that this nail had been conveyed thither neither by piercing the earth, to discover the quarry, nor by the waters occasioned by the rain; but that it had been deposited there for a long series of ages.

In addition to this detail, I must add, as a very essential circumstance, that in the earth with which this quarry was covered, there were found some pieces of money, the greater part of which were carried away privately. Among those which were preserved, there were some which by the date must have been coined only three hundred years before, and two which appeared to be of the first Roman Emperors, and struck in the commencement of the Christian æra. Mr. Machaud made me take notice, that the little mound already mentioned, being very near the castle of Nice, was the place where batteries had been often erected to besiege it, at times posterior to the invention of artillery, and that this accounted for the finding of those pieces of coin, which by their date appeared to be modern.

However this may be, the Roman medals prove that the layers of stone which compose this quarry, have been covered with earth for a great number of centuries. In the same earth small shells have been found enclosed in a greenish coat, the substance of which approached near to stone. This greenish earth or stone contained also foreign bodies, which had a great resemblance to petrified worms. These petrifications approach somewhat towards agate, and are capable of a very fine polish.

I observed that the mound of which I have spoken, when entire, I mean before the earth was removed from it, and the stones taken up, might have been about four or five fathoms above the level of the sea.

Whilst I was employed in writing down the circumstances of the disco-

very of this nail, Mr. Machaud had the complaisance to send me another nail of copper, found a little time before on the same coast with three more, which all had a perfect resemblance to the former. To judge from the drawing of it, the latter were of the same kind and size. They all had a perfect resemblance to those iron nails used at Berlin by locksmiths to fix a lock to the door of an apartment. They were all four found in digging the earth on the border of the sea, near the ancient lazaretto. This small building, or rather its ruins, are situated on the shore of the sea, which washes part of it to the east of the harbour, and consequently of the quarry already described, and distant about one hundred and fifty fathoms. These nails, after having been washed, in order to free them from the clayey earth which adhered to them, appeared to be quite new. It may be easily seen, that the one which I had the honor of presenting to the academy, to be deposited in its cabinet of natural history, had never received a blow from a hammer, as the traces of it would have appeared on a metal so soft as copper. The point like that of a nail entirely new, had no mark that gave me reason to believe that it had ever been used.

I shall not attempt to explain by what accident or revolution these nails had been deposited there. I shall only observe, that from all the circumstances mentioned, we may conclude that they were very ancient, and that they were probably fabricated in those remote periods when iron was unknown or very uncommon. Their form demonstrates that they were made for the purpose of being used in wood, but I can scarcely believe, that after the time that iron became common, people continued to make nails of copper for fastening planks together, and it is near thirty centuries since iron was known in Europe.

It will not then be absurd to suppose, that these nails were cast on shore at Nice, with some vessel from Tyre, or some other city of Phenicia,

cia shipwrecked there, anterior to the epoch of the Trojan war. Whatever truth may be in this supposition, we are struck with the perfect resemblance which there is between these nails and those fabricated at present. There are only a very small number of the productions of our mechanic arts, which entirely resemble those of the an-

ciens. Some arts have been brought to perfection in the hands of the moderns, and others have been rendered worse. The art of forging nails, appears to be still what it was in former times, owing, perhaps, to its being a simple art, and because it was not difficult to carry it to the highest degree of improvement.

REFLECTIONS ON THE CUSTOM OF BURYING THE DEAD, AND THE DANGER OF PRECIPITATE INTERMENT*.

BY MR. DURANDE.

ARISTOTLE pretended that it was more just to assist the dead than the living. Plato, in his Republic, does not forget, amongst other parts of justice, that which concerns the dead. Cicero establishes three kinds of justice; the first respects the gods, the second the *manes*, or the dead, and the third men. These principles seem to be drawn from nature, and they appear, at least, to be necessary for the support of society, since at all times civilized nations have taken care to bury their dead, and to pay their last respects to them.

We find in history several traces of the respect which the Indians, the Egyptians and the Syrians entertained for the dead. The Syrians embalmed their bodies with myrrh, aloes, honey, salt, wax, bitumen and resinous gums; they dried them also with the smoak of the fir and the pine tree. The Egyptians preserved theirs with the resin of the cedar, with aromatic spices, and with salt. These people often kept such mummies, or at least their effigies in their houses, and at grand entertainments they were introduced, that by reciting the great actions of their ancestors, they might be better excited to virtue. How different is this respect for the dead from that practised at present?

The Greeks, at first, had probably not the same veneration for the dead as the Egyptians. Empedocles there-

fore, in the eighty-fourth Olympiad, restored to life Ponthia, a woman of Agrigentum, who was about to be interred†. But this people, in proportion as they grew civilised, becoming more enlightened, perceived the necessity of establishing laws for the protection of the dead.

At Athens the law required that no person should be interred before the third day; and in the greater part of the cities of Greece a funeral did not take place till the sixth or seventh. When a man appeared to have breathed his last, his body was generally washed by his nearest relations, with warm water mixed with wine. They afterwards anointed it with oil, and covered it with a dress, commonly made of fine linnen, according to the custom of the Egyptians. This dress was white at Messina, Athens, and in the greater part of the cities of Greece, where the dead body was crowned with flowers. At Sparta it was of a purple color, and the body was surrounded with olive leaves. The body was afterwards laid upon a couch in the entry of the house, where it remained till the time of the funeral. At the magnificent obsequies with which Alexander honored Ephestion, the body was not burned until the tenth day.

The Romans, in the infancy of their empire, paid as little attention to their dead as the Greeks. Acilius

* Extracted from the Memoirs of the Academy of Dijon.

† Diogenes Laertius, de Vita et Moribus Philosophorum, lib. 8.

Aviola having fallen into a lethargic fit, was supposed to be dead; he was therefore carried to the funeral pile; the fire was lighted up, and though he cried out that he was still alive, he perished for want of speedy assistance. The Prætor Lamia met with the same fate. Tubero, who had been Prætor, was also saved from the funeral pile*. Asclepiadest, a physician, who lived in the time of Pompey the Great, about one hundred and twenty years before the Christian æra, returning from his country house, observed near the walls of Rome a grand convoy and a crowd of people, who were in mourning assisting at a funeral, and shewing every exterior sign of the deepest grief. Having asked what was the occasion of this concourse, no one made any reply. He therefore approached the pretended dead body, and imagining that he perceived signs of life in it, he ordered the bystanders to take away the flambeaux, to extinguish the fire, and to pull down the funeral pile. A kind of murmur on this arose throughout the whole company. Some said that they ought to believe the physician, while others turned both him and his profession into ridicule. The relations, however, yielded at length to the remonstrances of Asclepiades; they consented to defer the obsequies for a little, and the consequence was the restoration of the pretended dead person to life. It appears that these examples, and several others of the like nature, induced the Romans to delay funerals longer, and to enact

laws to prevent precipitate interments†.

At Rome, after allowing a sufficient time for mourning, the nearest relation generally closed the eyes of the deceased; and the body was bathed with warm water, either to render it fitter for being anointed with oyl, or to reanimate the principle of life, which might remain suspended, without manifesting itself. Proofs were afterwards made, to discover whether the person was really dead, which were often repeated during the time that the body remained exposed; for there were persons appointed to visit the dead, and to prove their situation. This custom is preserved only for the Popes. On the second day, after the body had been washed a second time, it was anointed with oyl and balm. Luxury encreased to such a pitch in the choice of foreign perfumes for this purpose, that under the consulship of Licinius Crassus and Julius Cæsar, the senate forbade any perfumes to be used, except such as were the production of Italy. On the third day the body was clothed according to its dignity and condition. The robe called the prætexta was put upon magistrates, and a purple robe upon consuls; for conquerors, who had merited triumphal honors, this robe was of gold tissue. For other Romans it was white, and black for the lower classes of the people. These dresses were often prepared at a distance, by the mothers and wives of persons still in life‡. On the fourth day the body was

* Valerius Maximus, lib. i. cap. 8. Plin. lib. vii. cap. 52.

† Histoire de la Médecine par Le Clerc, page 394. Celsus, lib. ii. cap. 6.

‡ Undè putatis inventos tardos funerum apparatus? Undè quod exequias planctibus, ploratu, magnoque semper inquietemus ululatu? quam quod vidimus sæpè post conclamata suprema redeuntes. Fabius, Decl. 8.

§ We read in Homer, that Andromache caused a dress to be made for the obsequies of Hector, who was then alive. The mother of Euryalus complains in the ninth book of the Æneid, that she was not able to attend the body of her son to the grave; that she had not closed his eyes or washed his wounds, and that she had not dressed him for his funeral with those dresses, at which she had been labouring day and night, a work which served to comfort her in her old age.

— Nec te tua funera mater
Produxit, pressive oculos, aut vulnera lani
Veste tegens, tibi quem noctes festina diesque
Urgēbam, et telā curas solabat aniles.

was placed on a couch, and exposed in the vestibule of the house, with the visage turned towards the entrance, and the feet near the door; in this situation it remained till the end of the week. Near the couch were lighted wax tapers, a small box, in which perfumes were burnt, and a vessel full of water, for purification, with which those who approached the body besprinkled themselves. An old man, belonging to those who furnished every thing necessary for funerals, sat near the deceased, with some domestics clothed in black. On the eighth day the funeral rites were performed; but to prevent the body from corrupting before that time, salt, wax, the resinous gum of the cedar, myrrh, honey, balm, gypsum, lime, asphalt, or bitumen of Judea, and several other substances, were employed. The body was carried to the pile with the face uncovered, unless wounds, or the nature of the disease had rendered it loathsome and disgusting. In such a case a mask was used, made of a kind of plaster, which has given rise to the expression of *funera larvata*, used in some of the ancient authors. This was the last method of concealment which Nero made use of, after having caused Germanicus to be poisoned; for the effect of the poison had become very sensible by livid spots and the blackness of the body; but a shower of rain happening to fall, it washed the plaster entirely away, and thus the horrid crime of fratricide was discovered.

The Turks have, at all times, been accustomed to wash the bodies of their dead before interment; and as their ablutions are complete, and as no part of the body escapes the attention of those who assist at such melancholy ceremonies, they can easily perceive whether one be really dead or alive, by examining, among other methods

of proof, whether the sphincter has lost its power of contraction. If this muscle remains still contracted, they warm the body, and endeavour to recal it to life; otherwise, after having washed it with water and soap, they wipe it with linnen cloths, wash it again with rose water and aromatic substances, cover it with a rich dress, put upon its head a cap ornamented with flowers, and extend it upon a carpet, placed in the vestibule, or hall, at the entrance of the house.

The Jews, after having washed the body, and anointed it with aromatic substances of a more or less agreeable odor, according to the rank and riches of the deceased, bind it round afterwards with bandages of linnen, and cover the head with a handkerchief.

In the primitive church the dead were washed, and then anointed; the body was wrapped up in linnen, or clothed in a dress of more or less value, according to circumstances, and it was not interred until after being exposed, and kept two or three days in the house. The custom of clothing the dead is preserved in France only for princes and ecclesiastics.

In other countries, more or less care is taken to prevent sudden interments. At Geneva, there are people appointed to inspect all dead bodies. Their duty consists in examining whether the person be really dead, and whether one died naturally or by violence. In the North, as well as at Genoa, it is usual not to bury the dead till three days have expired. In Holland people carry their precautions much farther, and delay the funerals longer. In Spain, the dead are generally clothed in the dresses of the religious. In Germany, they are dressed in clothes more or less splendid, with their faces uncovered, and are generally laid in that apartment which is

In comparing these customs with ours, we are tempted to consider them as barbarous, but when, at the same time, we reflect upon the instances of humanity which the Greeks and Romans exhibited, and upon the frequent sacrifice which they made of their own lives, to preserve those of their parents or friends, we may believe that these people considered death only as the boundary of life, and that they had learned both how to live and to die.

nearest

nearest the door. I have seen them exposed several times in this manner.

In England the poorest people keep their dead four, five, and sometimes six days, and the nearest relations are invited to see them exposed. If they happen to be buried sooner, this precipitation excites suspicions among the neighbours, who never fail to address themselves to the magistrates, and to take the body from the grave, that they may examine whether it bears any traces of violence.*

It is not only in Europe that precautions are taken against precipitate burials. In Asia, when an inhabitant of the kingdom of Boutan dies, the body is kept in the house three days, all of which are spent in singing and prayers.

If we, instead of following the example of those people, have forgotten that respect which the ancients entertained for the dead, it is owing to the prejudices of our education imbibed in infancy. In that early age nurses and ignorant servants instil into children, those absurdities which they themselves have adopted, and these prejudices are the most difficult to be overcome. Scarcely has one ceased to live, when he becomes an object of horror. The body is abandoned to a set of mercenary people, who begin by dragging it from a warm bed to place it on some cold straw. Soon after, devotion, or the desire of gain, draws together the undertakers, who first cover the head and face with a kind of cap, in shape of a bag. Sometimes they put cotton into the mouth, the ears, and even into the fundament, if the last precaution has not been taken before their arrival. This cotton is placed there to prevent the body from staining the linnen in which it is wrapped up. They then bind the breast and arms round with a bandage, and make another pass

round the lower part of the belly; the latter comprehends the arms from the elbows, and serves also to enclose the feet: after this, the undertakers wrap up the whole body in a sheet, which they fix at both the extremities, and either sew or fasten it with pins, observing always to confine the body as closely as they can. It is thus that a man is prepared for his coffin; but it would be difficult to pursue a more pernicious method, even if one had an intention of accelerating death, or of rendering it impossible for a person to return to life.

The cold to which a dying man is exposed, that he may not dirty himself, is attended with the greatest danger, for while the sphincter remains in contraction, there exists within us some remains of irritability, and consequently of life. The discharge of the intestinal matter, is the *ultimum vite*. Thus whilst a child has not yet voided the meconium, the man-midwife, notwithstanding the most dismal symptoms, still hopes to recal it to life. On the contrary, the appearance of this excrement is considered by him as a certain sign of death. The stopping of the anus is attended with no less inconvenience, as it prevents the action of the parts in which life still subsists; for the Abbè Spalanzani has proved, that digestion continues for some time after a person's death. If these parts could afterwards recover force and irritability enough to reanimate the other organs, the closing the anus would necessarily become an obstacle to their salutary action. The different situations given to a body, is sufficient when it has arrived at the last degree of weakness, to cause or to accelerate death. Of this, however, people are not sufficiently aware, when they take away the pillow from a dying person, which is often done, and place the body upon a straw mattress.† Besides,

* We have taken the liberty to omit some of the author's observations respecting the manner of treating the dead in England, as he seems not to have been exactly informed upon the subject.

† Hoffman Med. Rat. tom. 1. pag. 1. cap. 3. Valentini Novellæ medico-legales verus finem: de pulvinari morientibus non subtrahendo.

during

during life, there exhales continually from the cavities of the head, from the breast, and from the belly, a vapor, which is always absorbed by the vessels; but if this vapor be condensed by the cold, it thickens into drops, as may be seen by breathing upon glass, and then an expansion takes place, which interrupts the action of the vessels, and opposes the return of life. Humanity protests against such a detestable mode of procedure; it tells us that we ought to allow sick people to expire in a good warm bed, and to remove all those causes which may shorten the period of their lives.

People are buried sometimes five or six hours after their apparent death, yet how many examples have we seen of the principle of life existing a long time after the motion of the heart and arteries has ceased. We know that the heart generally weakens by degrees, that its power ends by not being any longer in a condition to force the blood into the arteries, that this blood flows towards the large vessels, and that the circulation ceases; but if the tonic motion still subsists, the circulation may be re-established, and it is above all in the exterior part of the body, that it may be put in play to act upon the blood. Being therefore excited by frictions upon the skin, and by insufflation into the intestines, according to the practice of the Acadians,* it has often brought to life people taken from the water, who to all appearance were dead. But when the body is buried, the exterior parts are cold and in a state of compression; besides it is not sufficient that this tonic motion should be excited: one must also remove all those obstacles which prevent it from spreading and giving play to the organs of the pulse, and of respiration; but the pressure

made upon the breast and upon the belly, while the mouth is shut, and sometimes stuffed with cotton, becomes an object almost insurmountable. The pressure upon the belly is attended with this great disadvantage, that it opposes the sinking of the diaphragm, thus preventing respiration, and besides compressing the intestines, which are generally the last part in which the vital principle subsists. It results then from this precipitate custom, either that the remains of life are sometimes extinguished, or that they are oppressed for a time, so that one never revives but amidst the horrors of the grave.

The difference between the end of a weak life, and the commencement of death, is so small, and the uncertainty of the signs of the latter is so well established, both by ancient and modern authors, who have turned their attention to that important object, that we can scarcely suppose undertakers capable of distinguishing an apparent from a real death. Animals which sleep during winter shew no signs of life;† in this case, circulation is only suspended; but were it annihilated, the vital spirit, as I have said, does not so easily lose its action as the other fluids of the body, and the principle of life, which long survives the appearances of death, may re-animate a body in which the action of all the organs seems to be at an end.‡ But how difficult it is to determine, whether this principle may not be revived. It has been found impossible to recal to life some animals suffocated by mephitic vapors, though they appeared less affected than others who have revived.§ Coldness, heaviness of the body, a leaden livid color, with a yellowness in the visage, are all very uncertain signs: Mr. Zimmerman observed them all upon the body of a criminal,

* Dierville voyage d'Acadie, pag. 190.

† Lancisi de subitaneis Mortibus, lib. 1. cap. 15.

‡ Senac, Traite de la Structure du Cœur.

§ Dr. Portal's Report made to the French Academy of Sciences, respecting the death of two persons suffocated by the vapor of coals.

who fainted through the dread of that punishment which he had merited. He was shaken, dragged about, and turned in the same manner as dead bodies are, without the least signs of resistance, and yet at the end of twenty-four hours he was recalled to life by means of volatile alkali.

A Director of the Coach Office at Dijon, named Colinet, was supposed to be dead, and the news of this event was spread throughout the whole city. One of his friends, who was desirous of seeing him at the moment when he was about to be buried, having looked at him for a considerable time, thought he perceived some remains of sensibility in the muscles of the face. He therefore made an attempt to bring him to life by spirituous liquors, in which he succeeded, and this Director enjoyed afterwards for a long time that life which he owed to his friend. This remarkable circumstance, which I was told by my father, was much like those of Empedocles and Asclepiades. These instances would perhaps be more frequent, were men of skill and abilities called in cases of sudden death, in which people of ordinary knowledge are often deceived by false appearances.*

A man may fall into a syncope, and may remain in that condition three, and even eight days. People in this situation have been known to come to life when deposited among the dead. When I was in Germany, a boy belonging to the Hospital at Cassel, appeared to have breathed his last: he was carried into the hall, where the dead were exposed, and was wrapped up in a piece of canvas. Some time after, recovering from his lethargy, he recollected the place in which he had been deposited, and crawling towards the door, knocked against it with his foot. This noise was luckily heard by the sentinel, who soon perceiving the motion of the canvas, called for assistance. The youth was immediately conveyed to a warm bed; and I saw him afterwards, performing his duty in the hospital. Had his body been confined by close bandages, or ligatures, he would not have been able, in all probability, to make himself be heard; his unavailing efforts would have made him again fall into a syncope, and he would have been thus buried alive.

We must not be astonished, that the servants of an hospital should take a syncope for a real death, since even the most enlightened people have fallen

* Lemnius, in the thirty-first chapter of the second book of his work, *De occultis Naturæ Miraculis*, advises interment to be delayed in cases of apoplexy, epilepsy, lethargy and hysterical suffocation, because it has often been discovered on opening tombs, that some unfortunate people, who had been attacked by those diseases, had come to life in their graves. Lancisi, lib. xxii. cap. 46. *De Subitaneis Mortibus* mentions upon this occasion, a law which forbade the dead to be buried immediately, and above all, those who had been carried off by a sudden death. The histories related by Fabricius Hildan, century second; by Camerarius; by Horstius; by Macrobius, in his *Somnium Scipionis*; by Plato, in his Republic; by Valerius Maximus, and by a great many modern authors, leave us no doubt respecting the dangers of such precipitation. Not only the ordinary signs are very uncertain, but we may say the same of the stiffness of the limbs, which may be convulsive, of the dilation of the pupil of the eye, which may proceed from the same cause, of putrefaction, which may equally attack some parts of a living body, and of several others. Haller, convinced of the uncertainty of all these signs, proposes a new one, which he considers as infallible. "If the person," says he "be still in life, the mouth will immediately shut of itself, because the contraction of the muscles of the jaw will awaken their irritability." The jaw, however, may be deprived of its irritability, though a man may not be dead. Life is preserved a long time in the passage of the intestines. The sign pointed out by Dr. Fothergill, appears to deserve more attention. "If the air blown into the mouth," says this physician, "passes freely through all the alimentary channel, it affords a strong presumption that the irritability of the internal sphincters is destroyed, and consequently that life is at an end." These signs, which deserve to be confirmed by new experiments, are doubtless not known to undertakers.

into errors of the same kind. Dr. John Schmid * relates, that a young girl, seven years of age, after being afflicted for some weeks with a violent cough, was all of a sudden freed from this troublesome malady, and appeared to be in perfect health. But some days after, while playing with her companions, this child fell down in an instant, as if struck by lightning. A death-like paleness was diffused over her face and arms; she had no apparent pulse, her temples were sunk, and she shewed no signs of sensation when shaken, or pinched. A physician, who was called, and who believed her to be dead, in compliance with the repeated and pressing request of her parents, attempted, though without any hopes, to recal her to life, and at length, after several vain efforts, he made the soles of her feet be smartly rubbed with a brush, dipped in strong pickle. At the end of three quarters of an hour, she was observed to sigh; she was then made to swallow some spirituous liquor, and she was soon after restored to life, much to the joy of her disconsolate parents. A certain man having undertaken a journey, in order to see his brother, on his arrival at his house, found him dead. This news affected him so much, that it brought on a most dreadful syncope, and he himself was supposed to be in the like situation. After the usual means had been employed to recal him to life, it was agreed that his body should be dissected, to discover the cause of so sudden a death; but the supposed dead person overhearing this proposal, opened his eyes, started up, and immediately betook himself to his heels.† Cardinal Espinola, prime minister to Philip II. was not so fortunate, for we read in the *Memoirs of Amelot de la Houssaie*, that he put his hand to the knife with which he was opened, in order

to be embalmed. In short, almost every one knows that Vesalius, the father of anatomy, having been sent for to open a woman subject to hysterics, who was supposed to be dead, he perceived, on making the first incision, by her motions, and cries, that she was still alive; that this circumstance rendered him so odious, that he was obliged to fly, and that he was so much affected by it, that he died soon after.‡ On this occasion, I cannot forbear to add an event more recent, but no less melancholy. The Abbé Prevost, so well known by his writings, and the singularities of his life, was seized with a fit of the apoplexy, in the forest of Chantilly, on the 23d of October, 1763. His body was carried to the nearest village, and the officers of justice were proceeding to have it opened, when a cry which he sent forth affrightened all the assistants, and convinced the surgeon that the Abbé was not dead; but it was too late to save him, as he had already received the mortal wound. ||

The difficulty of distinguishing a person apparently dead, from one who is really so, has in all countries where bodies have been interred too precipitately, rendered it necessary for the law to assist humanity. Of several regulations made on this subject, I shall quote only a few of the most recent; such as those of Arras, in 1772; of Mantua, in 1774; of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in 1775; of the Seneschauſſée of Sivrai, in Poitou, in 1777; and of the Parliament of Metz in the same year. To give an idea of the rest, it will be sufficient to relate only that of Tuscany. By this edict, the Grand Duke forbids the precipitate interment of persons who die suddenly. He orders the Magistrates of Health, to be informed, that physicians and surgeons may examine the body, that they may use every

* Ephemerides Dec 1, Anno 1677.

† Fischer de Senio, Part XLVI, page 177.

‡ Lanſei de Subitaneis Mortibus, Lib. XXIII. cap. 46.

|| *Memoires d'un Homme de Qualité*, tom. I. Essai sur la Vie de l'Abbé Prevost, pag. 26.

endeavour to recal it to life, if possible, or to discover the cause of its death; and that they shall make a report of their procedure to a certain Tribunal. On this occasion, the Magistrate of Health orders the dead not to be covered, until the moment they are about to be buried, except so far as decency requires; observing always that the body be not closely confined, and that nothing may compress the jugular veins and the carotid arteries. He forbids people to be interred according to the ancient method, and requires that the arms and the hands should be left extended, and that they should not be folded, or placed crosswise upon the breast. He forbids above all, to press the jaws one against the other; or to fill the mouth and nostrils with cotton, or other stuffing.

Lastly, he recommends not to cover the visage with any kind of cloth, until the body is deposited in its coffin.

After what I have said in this Memoir, one may easily perceive, that precipitate interments may be attended with the most dreadful consequences, and that it would be of the greatest importance to proscribe these remains of Judaism, or at least, not to permit people to be committed to the earth until a sufficient time had been left to ascertain their real situation. One can hardly reflect without shuddering, that this practice, which is adopted by a small number of people, being unknown to some, and neglected by a great many others, may make a man descend to the grave before he has uttered his last sigh.

HISTORICAL* ANECDOTE RESPECTING HENRIETTA-ANNE, OF ENGLAND, FIRST WIFE OF MONSIEUR, BROTHER TO LOUIS XIV.

FROM THE DUKE OF ST. SIMON'S MEMOIRS.

THE gallantries of this princefs* inflamed the jealousy of her husband; and his taste, which was entirely contrary to her's, gave her the greatest uneasiness, while his favorites, whom she hated, did every thing in their power to foment the discord between them, that they might manage the prince as best suited their purposes.

The Chevalier de Lorraine, born in 1643, being in the bloom of youth, and possessing many attractions, had full power over the prince, and made the princefs, as well as all the rest of the family, sensible of it. Madame, who was only a year younger, and whose beauty was enchanting, could not endure this influence; she enjoyed the highest degree of favor and esteem with the king, and she at

length prevailed with his majesty to send the Chevalier de Lorraine into banishment. Upon hearing this news Monsieur fainted, then burst into tears, and went to throw himself at the king's feet, in order to try if he could prevail on him to revoke an order, which plunged him into the deepest sorrow. Finding that he could not succeed, he returned in great fury, and repaired to Villers-Cotterets, after having given vent to many severe expressions both against the king and the princefs, who always protested that she had no hand in the affair. He could not, however, appear long discontented, after a thing which brought so much public shame upon himself. Besides, his majesty condescended to satisfy him in other respects; he received money, compliments, and other marks of

* Madame Henrietta of England, first wife of Monsieur, only brother to Louis XIV. was the daughter of Charles I. king of England; she was young, beautiful, and amiable, and possessed every grace that can adorn her sex. She was surrounded by the greatest coquettes of that time, who were all the mistresses of her enemies, and who aimed at nothing else, than to add to her misfortunes, by setting her husband against her.

friendship: he therefore returned, though not without some remains of passion in his breast, and was by little and little reconciled with the king and the princefs.

D'Effiat, principal equerry to Monsieur, a man of a forward disposition, and the Count de Beuvron, who was mild and insinuating, but who wished to make a figure with the prince, in whose guards he was a captain, and above all to enrich himself, as he was very poor, were intimately connected with the Chevalier de Lorraine, whose absence hurt their affairs, and made them apprehend that some favourite, who, perhaps, would not be of so much service to them, might assume the Chevalier's place.

None of these three had much expectation of seeing the end of the Chevalier's banishment.

Madame now began to take a share in public affairs, and to enjoy great favor; and as she had made a mysterious journey to England, by the king's desire, from which she returned more triumphant than ever, on the 12th of June, 1670, in perfect health, they entirely lost all hopes.

I know not which of the three first thought of it, but the Chevalier, who had retired to Italy to give vent to his chagrin, sent to two of his friends a strong and speedy poison, by a person who did not know what he carried.

Madame was then at St. Cloud, and as she was accustomed every evening at seven o'clock to take a glass of succory water, one of her pages was ordered to prepare it, and he always placed it in a cupboard in one of the antichambers, together with her glass. It stood always in a porcelain jar, with common water near it, that in case she should find it too bitter, she might mix it according to her taste. This antichamber was the public passage that conducted to the apartments of the princefs, and no person remained in it, because there were several others.

The Marquis D'Effiat had discovered all this, and on the 29th of June, 1670, passing through this antichamber, he found the opportunity he sought for,

no one being in it, and observing also, that no one followed him. He therefore stepped up to the cupboard, opened the door, threw in the poison, and hearing some one enter, took up the other vessel which contained plain water, and as he was putting it down, the page who had the care of the succory water, asked him abruptly what he was doing in the cupboard. D'Effiat, without being in the least embarrassed, begged pardon, and told him that being ready to die with thirst, and knowing that there was water there (pointing to the jar with common water) added that he could not resist the temptation. The boy kept grumbling, and the other endeavouring to appease him, and to excuse himself, entered the apartment of the princefs, and conversed like the rest of the courtiers, without the least signs of emotion.

What followed an hour after made a great noise in Europe. The princefs having expired at three o'clock the next morning, the 30th of June, the king was seized with the greatest grief. It is probable that the day before he had received some information that the page had mentioned the circumstance of D'Effiat's being at the cupboard, or that he entertained some notion that Purnon, principal maître-d'hôtel to the princefs, was in the secret, because he and D'Effiat had passed their infancy together. However this may be, his majesty went to bed, rose up, sent for Brisfac, who being then among his guards, was very much devoted to him, ordered him to choose six of the most faithful and trusty of the soldiers, to seize Purnon, and to convey him to his closet by the back stairs, all which was executed before day. When Purnon arrived the king ordered Brisfac and his first valet-de-chambre to retire, and assuming such a look and tone of voice as were calculated to inspire terror, said, (eyeing him at the same time from head to foot,) "My friend, listen with attention to what I am going to say. If you confess the whole, and tell me truly what I desire to know, although you your-

"self may have done it, I will pardon you, and no mention shall be made of it; but take care not to disguise the smallest circumstance; for if you do, your life shall pay for it before you quit this place. Was not Madame poisoned?" "Yes, Sire," replied Purnon. "Who poisoned her?" continued the king, "and how was it done?" Purnon then told him that it was the Chevalier de Lorraine who had sent the poison to Beuvron and D'Effiat, and related all the circumstances of the affair as above. Upon this the king repeating the promise of pardon which he had made, said to him, "Did my brother know of it?" "No, Sire," answered Purnon, "none of us three were so foolish as to let him into the secret: he would have ruined us all." On hearing this the king fetched a deep sigh, like a man greatly oppressed, or who expires suddenly, adding "This is all I wished to know; but are you certain you have told me the truth?" He then called Brissac and ordered him to conduct Purnon to some place where he might leave him in full liberty.

This man himself several years after told this circumstance to Mr. Joly de Fleury,* who told it to me. This magistrate, with whom I afterwards conversed upon this subject, gave me some information of which he made no mention the first time, which was, that a few days after the second marriage of Monsieur, the king took his princess aside and told her this affair, adding that his brother was innocent, and that he had too much honor to permit her to marry his brother, had he been guilty of such a crime.

Notwithstanding what is here said by the Duke of St. Simon, respecting

this mysterious affair we find the following passage, in a work entitled *Memoirs of Mademoiselle de Montpensier*.

"On the reports which I have mentioned, all the king's physicians, those of the deceased princess, and of her husband, some from Paris, and the physician of the English Ambassador, with all the surgeons who opened the body, being assembled, they found the noble parts all perfectly sound, which surprised every one, because Madame had been very delicate, and almost always indisposed. The English Ambassador was there present, and they shewed him, that she must have died of that kind of cholick which is called *cholera morbus*. This is what was told us before the queen, and each in turn questioned the physicians who gave the account. The ambassador's physician drew up a memorial which gave great offence to Monsieur, because it was sent to England, and the king of England complained because he imagined that his sister had been poisoned."

Voltaire, in his age of Louis XIV. speaking of this affair, says, "It is pretended that the Chevalier de Lorraine, Monsieur's favourite, in order to *revue* himself for being exiled and imprisoned, a punishment which his base conduct to his princess had drawn upon him, had been induced to commit this horrible crime. But it is to be observed, that the Chevalier de Lorraine was then at Rome, and that it must be very difficult for a young knight of Malta, of the age of twenty, who is at Rome, to purchase the death of a great princess at Paris."

ANECDOTE OF HIS PRESENT MAJESTY.

WHEN Mr. de la Lande, the French astronomer, was in England, in August 1788, he was introduced to the King; and in complimenting him on his zeal for the advancement of astronomy, having mentioned

the large sum which he had laid out on Herschel's grand telescope, his Majesty made the following instructive reply, "It is much better to expend money in that way, than to expend it in destroying mankind."

* He was *Procureur general du Parlement*.

LETTERS RESPECTING BARBARY, AND THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE BEDOUIN ARABS.

CONTINUED.

LETTER V.

TO DR. FORRESTIER.

I Have not been able, my dear doctor, to hold out any longer. Notwithstanding the contagion; notwithstanding the civil wars; and notwithstanding the representations of the Governor of la Calle, and of the other officers, I have passed our barriers. I with regret, beheld the spring gliding away, and the flowers disappearing with it. Though it is only yet the end of May, the sun is still so scorching, that it is impossible after nine in the morning to endure his heat. I have, however, for a fortnight past, been going through various adventures, in a dress no less remarkable than that of the celebrated Robinson Crusoe; but you yourself shall judge. Over a light vest, and a pair of breeches, I wear the Arabian dress, which is a kind of large hooded cloak, that reaches to my heels. It is all of one piece, without seams, close before, and ornamented with silk fringes at the extremities, on the breast, and at the ends of the hood. The latter part is fixed on the head, by means of a strong cord of camel's hair, several yards in length: among the Moors, it supplies the place of a turban. To secure myself from the sun, I wear besides this, an enormous hat made of palm leaves, which many of the Arab chiefs make use of during the summer. Thus, in appearance half Moor, half Christian, I traverse the burning sands of Barbary. My complexion gradually assumes the dusky tint of the Africans, and nothing is wanting but a tufted beard, with naked legs and arms to disguise me entirely. Though my principal object is to procure plants and insects, I walk always prepared

for war, after the manner of the Arabs. A large leathern girdle, furnished with excellent cartridges, a pair of pistols, a kind of poignard, a sabre, and a fusée, are generally the armour of every Arab. In this dress, I boldly present myself before the tents of the Moors, accompanied by a domestic, and two of the natives, whom I carried with me from la Calle, where they had learned to speak a little of the dialect of Provence. I however, trust neither to my own courage, nor to the arms which I carry. Before I penetrate into the country, I take care to learn, by means of my interpreters, whether the nation which we intend to visit be connected by trade with la Calle; whether it is subjected to any chief; whether a Christian may appear there in safety, and above all, whether the plague has made any ravage in it. I never expose myself, but according to their report; and hitherto I have experienced no kind of danger, though with respect to the plague, the accounts of the Arabs are little to be depended upon.

How shall I paint to you, my dear doctor, the confused and contradictory ideas which arose in my mind, on the first view of these Arab hordes? I had approached within half a gun shot of about thirty tents, and was preparing to go up to them, when I was informed, that the plague had made its appearance there eight days before. To avoid the danger of communication, without advancing any farther, I dismounted from my horse, as I had need of a little repose and nourishment. The spot where I then happened to be, was on the brink of a rivulet, the stream of which was

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cool,

cool, and perfectly limpid; bushes of rose-laurels, terebinth and myrtle, formed around me an agreeable shade, and the landscape bounded by hills, clothed with the most beautiful verdure, was animated by the numerous herds which fed at a distance. Thus nature, by presenting this delightful view of a rural and pastoral retreat, disposed my heart for joy, and transported me in idea to those happy ages, when men were all shepherds, and knew no other riches but their flocks and the productions of the earth. Occupied with these ideas, with the eye wandering over the beauties of this scene, and fixing my sight principally upon the low smoaky huts of the Arabs, I saw all of a sudden about a dozen of them, who were directing their steps towards me. I confess to you, my dear doctor, that on the sight of these ferocious men, I could not suppress an emotion of fear, which, in an instant dispelled all those ideas with which I had been so agreeably entertained. They were all armed, and I apprehended some attack from them; but the Moors who accompanied me assured me there was no danger. As soon as they were near enough, I saluted them according to the custom of the country, and I ordered my interpreters to tell them to keep at a certain distance, on account of the contagion. With this request they readily complied, and squatting down in a circle around us, conversed with their countrymen for some time. They asked me, if I would have any milk. I replied in the affirmative; upon which, two of them immediately set out, and returned soon after, with each a bason full of it. I drank some of it, and notwithstanding their forward manner, and threatening air, I was sensible that they gave me a kind reception. I expressed my gratitude by my gestures, and distributed among them a small quantity of powder and shot, which they requested. Forgetting then the picture which had been drawn to me of their manners, or rather attributing their ferocity to the despotism under which they

groan, and perhaps to their intercourse with Europeans, who may have taught them to cheat, and to be dishonest, I endeavoured to persuade myself, that the nearer man is to nature, the better he ought to be. I perceived in them the patriarchs of antiquity, devoted entirely to the care of their flocks, and free from that multiplicity of wants created by luxury. I beheld men to whom I was indebted for their hospitality, since they offered me an asylum in their tents; and if I did not find in them the affected politeness of Europe, I thought I perceived at least that rustic openness, such as it ought to be in the man of nature. It was then, that in reasoning with myself, and suffering myself to be deceived by that desire which I would willingly indulge, of finding in all mankind a natural fund of goodness, I with pleasure gave way to an error, which I had too much occasion afterwards to be sensible of.

When I took leave of these Arabs, having from motives of prudence declined entering into their tents, they accompanied me nearly half a mile, and when we parted they wished me in their own language *happiness and peace*. Being informed of the meaning of these expressions, I repeated them very affectionately, and congratulated myself that the first Arabic words which I pronounced, served to express my gratitude. I have met with almost the same reception from the different Arab tribes among whom I have since been; but for some days I durst not venture to enter their tents, from a dread of the plague. As the weather was mild, and the sky serene, I caused a small hut to be erected for me of leaves at a little distance from their tents, and there I passed the night, stretched out on the green turf, where I enjoyed as sound a sleep, as if I had been in the most delicate bed. However, as danger when viewed near, does not make such strong impressions, I have insensibly become reconciled to the tents of the Arabs. I am received there every

every evening, and I have the honor of being admitted to their repasts. Believe me to be, with every sentiment of friendship and respect, &c.

LETTER VI.

TO MR. T. L.

WHILST you, my dear friend, are admiring the master pieces of eminent masters, amidst the celebrated ruins of Rome, I am traversing the plains of ancient Numidia. In this desert and uncultivated country, how many enjoyments, and what riches for the naturalist! how many useful lessons for the philosophical observer! You are seeking for the Romans in the Italians, and perhaps you no longer find in their figure and character that noble pride, and those traits of majesty and courage which announced them to be the masters of the universe. I am more successful than you: in every Arab mountaineer I think I perceive a Getulian or a Numidian. But can I congratulate myself on these marks of resemblance in a people who have retained the ferocity and manners of the first inhabitants of those countries? How humiliating it is for human nature to see almost all nations degenerate insensibly from the virtues of their ancestors, and preserve only their vices! This, however, is the picture which the history of all ages presents to us. Where at present shall we find the sages of Greece; the learned Egyptians, and the heroes of ancient Rome? We should in vain seek for them in their descendants, while the Asiatic has preserved his primitive effeminacy, and the barbarous African still thirsts after blood. How many figures worthy of exercising your pencil, have I already met with among the Moors! Eyes full of fire and courage, a ferocious look, manly and strong features, an aquiline nose, nervous arms, a tall figure, a haughty gait, legs, thighs and shoulders almost always naked, are

the characteristic marks which distinguish the greater part of the Moors. Notwithstanding the proverb, they are not naturally black, as several writers think; they are born white, and remain so all their life time, when they are not exposed by their labors to the scorching beams of the sun. In cities the women have so fair a complexion, that they would eclipse the greater part of the ladies in Europe; but the female mountaineers, being continually burnt by the sun, and remaining almost continually half naked, become even in their infancy of a brown color, which approaches near to that of foot.

Their dress is an interesting object, and I believe it to be very ancient. I have been assured that towards the desert of Zaara, several of the Arabs go perfectly naked. I have indeed met with some who had no kind of vestment whatever, and others who had only a kind of light drawers; but the greater part wear a dress more or less simple, according to their wealth and condition. Some, I mean the poorer sort, who are consequently the most numerous, wrap themselves up in a piece of cloth several yards in length, which they roll each according to his own manner, around the head and body. This dress is perfectly well described by Mr. Fennelton, when, speaking in his *Telemachus* of the customs of the Beroians, he says, "Their dresses are easily made; for in that mild climate, nothing is wore but a piece of fine light stuff, uncut, which they throw about their bodies in long folds, giving it whatever form they choose.*" Others add below, either a shirt like those of our women, or a tunic of woollen cloth without sleeves, which reaches as far as their knees. The richest wear besides this a kind of robe, much like the cloaks of our hermits. The fineness of their dress is still proportioned to their fortune. I have seen several Arab

chiefs



chiefs clad in woollen stuffs, which on the first view I have taken for very fine muslin, of an exceeding bright white color. The Barbary wool has always been famous for its beauty.

The women for their dress wear a piece of stuff like that of the men, but they arrange it somewhat differently. They make a kind of robe of it, which covers several of those parts that the men leave naked. Besides this, the Moorish women wear several ornaments, which certainly do not contribute to set off their beauty. They wear their hair in tresses, and sometimes floating over their shoulders, while the men are shaved, and reserve only one tuft in the middle of the head. The ears, arms and legs of a Moorish woman are ornamented with large iron rings; sometimes they add bits of coral. Coquettes, after their own manner, instead of rouge, which certainly would add very little embellishment to their dark complexions, they use gunpowder, mixed with antimony, for tracing out various figures on their foreheads and above their eyelids. The men do the same on their arms, breasts and hands: a little superstition I believe is mixed with these mystical characters. If to supply those colors which they want, our European ladies were obliged to submit to an operation as painful as that employed by the Moorish women, I doubt much whether they would wish for any other charms than those bestowed by nature. The female Arabs, to render these marks indelible, prick their skins in numberless places with a needle, and when the blood ceases to flow they apply their powder, finely pounded, and force it into the pores of the skin by repeated friction. These marks then cannot be effaced, and they free them from the trouble of laying their fictitious beauties every evening upon the table of their dressing room. I have seen

many children, the nails of whose hands were dyed of a yellowish red, but this color does not last.*

The dress which I have described, is above all common among the wandering Arabs of the mountains and deserts. Those who live in cities vary more in their manner of dressing. Some go with their heads bare, or covered at most with a red bonnet; others wear a turban like the Turks, together with part of their accoutrements. They use slippers, but the mountaineers go always bare-footed.

The dress of the Moors is common to almost all the inhabitants of Africa, as far as Guinea, and even among the Arabs of Asia. Those who are fond of antiquities, might make curious and useful researches respecting the dress of the Africans and the Asiatic Arabs. What induces me to believe that it is very ancient, is that these people are absolutely ignorant of a variety of modes. A son never thinks of dressing any otherwise than his father, and even if he should, their industry is so limited, that their workmen would find themselves much embarrassed, were they obliged to change the form of their dress, however troublesome it may be.

The habitations of the Moors are as simple as their dress: they inhabit only tents or huts, constructed with the branches of trees and reeds. A collection of several tents is called *douare*; there are some of them which contain ten, fifteen, twenty, and even above an hundred. These tents are placed circularly, in order that they may enclose their flocks in the middle during the night. If there be any vacant space between two tents, they fill it up with bushes and thorns, to exclude ferocious animals. The form of each tent is almost like that of a tomb, or of the keel of a vessel reversed, as Sallust says, when speaking of the habitations of the Numidianst. They are low, except those of their

* For this purpose they employ the juice of a plant called Henna. *Lawsonia inermis*. Lin. Syst. Veg.

† Cæterum adhuc ædificia Numidarum agrestium quæ Mapalia illi vocant oblonga incurvis lateribus tecta, quasi navium carnae sunt. Sall. Bell. Jugur.

chiefs, which are extensive, and have a little more elevation. The cloth of which they are composed is of wool, very closely woven, and died either black or brown. The facility with which these habitations are transported makes the Moors often change their abode, according to the season, or as their wants may require. In winter they choose a southern exposure at the bottom of some hill; in summer they approach those places where there are plenty of pastures and abundance of springs.

An inventory of their furniture may soon be taken. They are acquainted with no other bed but the earth, upon which the most delicate spread a little straw, a mat, or a coarse carpet. A few earthen vessels for cooking, and to prepare their *courcouçon*, a wooden bason to draw water and to hold their milk, when they milk their cows, a goat's skin to churn butter, and two portable mill stones to grind their corn, are all the apparatus of their kitchen.

You may readily suppose, after what I have said, that their repasts are neither sumptuous nor delicate; indeed nothing can be more simple or frugal. They make only one meal a day that requires any preparation. Besides this they take nothing, or else they content themselves with some fruit or a few wild roots. Those, however, who are in easy circumstances eat two meals a day, which consist only of *courcouçon*.

Before I describe to you the manner in which the Moors make their *courcouçon*, it will be proper to observe, that the Barbary wheat, little different from ours, does not, however, like that of France, produce a pure and nutritive flour; but it is necessary to distinguish in the grain the mealy part from that which is hard. The first, which is in very small quantity, is generally found at the point of the grain and in the middle. This flour makes very bad black bread, and on this account it is never used. They give it to their animals, or mix it in small quantity with the part which is hard.

The Moors are unacquainted with the use of bread. They bruise their wheat by means of two portable mill stones, so that it forms a very coarse kind of meal, which they call *courcouçon*. When they are desirous of preparing a repast, they heap up a quantity of this meal, in a vessel full of small holes, and place it, by way of a covering, upon the pot in which they boil their flesh, so that the vapor which arises penetrates the meal and makes it swell. When this operation is finished they take out the *courcouçon*, and put it into another large flat vessel, supported by a foot, like that of our drinking glasses. This food serves them instead of bread, and when they eat it, they mix it with a little soup, milk, butter, or honey. Above the *courcouçon* they place their roast meat, which every one tears to pieces with his fingers; this is generally beef, mutton, fowl, or goat's flesh.

When the *courcouçon* is prepared in this manner, the chief of the tent, or any other Moor of a rank superior to that of the rest, lays hold of the dish, and eats first and alone. He sits squatting down, places the *courcouçon* before him, and having taken a little with his fingers, forms it into small balls in the hollow of his hand, and throws it into his mouth with much dexterity. When the chiefs have done, the dish passes into the hands of those who are next in dignity; to children, for example, who never eat with their father, nor even in his presence, unless among Moors of a certain distinction. The women eat last; they have nothing but what is left by the men, and even what is left by their own children. They alone have the charge of providing these repasts. According to the principles of their religion, the Moors are obliged, both before and after meat, to wash their hands, beard and mouth, but many neglect this ceremony. As Mahometans, they have nothing to drink but water, drawn up with a wooden bason, from which they all drink in their turn. However they do not refuse wine, when it is offered them, if they are not seen.

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I have even known many of them who drank to excess.

When the Moors undertake long journeys, and in places in which it is probable that they will meet with no hospitality, they carry with them a certain quantity of their meal, and when they are pressed by hunger, they make a few balls of it with water, in the hollow of their hand. This slight nourishment suffices and supports them during very long courses.

There are other Arabs, whose way of living is still more wretched and miserable. These are the unconquered hordes, who inhabit places inaccessible. They have no fixed possessions or place of abode. If they sometimes sow a small portion of land, and if they keep flocks, as they are then obliged to settle in the plains, they never fail to be robbed. These wretched people retire therefore to the thick impenetrable woods, to the frightful defiles between the mountains, or to caverns in the rocks. They live separate one from the other, and are obliged, as one may say, to nourish themselves with the grubs of the field. Wild fruits, tender roots, and the young shoots of plants supply them with food. The greater part of them have fire arms, which are considered as the most valuable inheritance that a father can leave to his son. They might employ them for hunting, but as they have great difficulty in procuring powder and shot, they keep them to defend their liberty. They prefer independence and misery to a more tranquil kind of life, which they could not enjoy but by submitting, like the rest of their countrymen, to the despotic government of the Turks. These Arabs are the cruellest of all, and so eagerly do they thirst after human blood, that I could easily believe that there are cannibals among them. No one dares to penetrate into the defiles of their mountains. The sovereigns of the country have sometimes carried thither considerable armies, but their enterprises have always miscarried. Either the troops have been cut to pieces in the

narrow passes, or the Arabs have dispersed, and taken shelter in the interior parts of their mountains. Sometimes they descend to the level country, and plunder the neighbouring nations. I have met several of these Arabs. Their figure is horrible; they are lank and meagre, covered with rags, and disgusting on account of their dirtiness. They never attack travellers but when in large bodies; but as they live at a distance one from the other, when one makes no stay among them, and does not give them time to assemble, one may pass in many places without danger. These, my dear friend, are beings very different from us, and far removed from the sweets of society; but I have only sketched out the picture; it is so painful to paint man wretched, that my pen refuses to finish it. I am, &c.

LETTER VII.

TO THE SAME.

I sit down, with great pleasure, my dear friend, to give you that information which you require, respecting the politeness and customs of the Moors. I frequently wish for your company; your pencil would faithfully represent what my pen can paint but very imperfectly.

Though half savage in appearance, the Moors have certain received signs to express friendship and respect—signs, which among them, have as little sincerity as among us. The most usual salutation, when the Moors meet, is to put the right hand on the breast and to incline the head, and in this posture to wish one another a good day. They enquire afterwards concerning the health of their relations, naming them in order, and do not forget to ask respecting *the mare, the flock, the tent*, &c. If they are Moors who are acquainted, they embrace one another reciprocally, kissing each other's face and shoulders, or they only lay hold of each other's hands and kiss one another. Those among whom an intimate familiarity subsists, when

when they meet one another, frequently do nothing but touch the extremity of each other's fingers, after which each puts his own to his mouth and kisses them.

When the Moors accost any person of dignified rank, such as a chief, a bey, or a kaide, they kiss their hand with great respect. A mark of favor, on the part of the great man, is to present the palm of his hand to the subjects who come to render him homage, and whom he wishes to distinguish from others: generally he presents only the back part of his hand. In short, as a greater mark of submission, they kiss his head, his shoulders, his turban, and his clothes. There are some even who prostrate themselves, by placing one knee on the earth. A Moor never approaches a great man without pulling off his slippers.

When two Moors meet in the highway, they salute each other, and ask all those questions, which I have mentioned above, without stopping, and even when pursuing their journey in different directions; so that it often happens that they are too far asunder to be understood when they have got to the end of their questions. This however does not prevent them from going on.

In conversation their gestures are lively, graceful, and expressive: when

one studies them with attention, it is not difficult to comprehend the subject of their discourse. Their accent is strong and sharp, and the sound of their voice is sonorous, and may be heard very far. Their being habituated to live in the open fields, and to speak to one another at a great distance, makes them acquire, from infancy, a custom of speaking very loud. I remarked, that in cities their voice is much softer, and that their accent gives less offence to the ears.

The Moors do not affix to belching the same idea of rusticity and indelicacy as the Europeans. On the contrary, when any one belches or sneezes, they offer up vows for his health. They say *saba*, which signifies *may it do you good*. They employ this expression upon many other occasions. When any of them eats, drinks, or smokes, they say to him *saba*, an expression much juster than that used by us, when we drink to one's health.

When the Moors are at rest, their usual position is not cross-legged like the Turks; they sit squatting, with their fusée upright between their knees; for they never quit their arms, except when in their tents. In this manner they pass whole days in doing nothing, and they consider themselves as exceedingly happy when they can give themselves up entirely to idleness. I have the honor to be, &c.

CHARACTER OF THE ABBE BROTIER.

BY THE ABBE DE FONTENAY.

THAT intimate and sincere friendship which united me to the Abbé Brotier, gratitude for the services which he did me, his talents and his virtues will always endear his memory to me, and I may justly say,

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
Nulli flebilior quam mihi.

However great may have been the merit of this learned man, as conspicuously eminent for the qualities

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of his heart as for those of his head, one must have been intimate with him to form a just and true idea of his character. As often as my avocations would permit, I indulged myself in the pleasure of his company, and many delightful hours I have spent with him. Humble and unassuming, modest, and even timidly so, if I may be allowed the expression, in so much that he blushed when the least encomium was passed upon him; good tempered, plain in his manner,

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and giving himself up to society with the smiles and simplicity of a child, his conversation was engaging and always instructive, when it turned upon subjects of literature or science. Widely different in this respect from those men of letters who are misers, if we may say so, of their knowledge, and who seem to hoard it only for themselves, or to make an ostentatious display of it in some publication, the Abbé Brotier readily replied to the questions of those who sought information from him, and instructed those around him with the utmost condescension and affability.

I confess, that need of consulting him induced me often to visit him, and I can declare that whatever questions I put to him, I never found him in one instance wrong. He either satisfied me immediately respecting my demand, or pointed out those books in which I found what I wished to know. He had, indeed, great talents for being a scholar of the first rank; a tenacious memory, singular sagacity, and a most excellent method. In his youth he wrote notes in every book which he read, and I have seen several in his library which were entirely filled with them. Until his last moment he pursued the same method of study. All these he arranged wonderfully in his memory, and were it possible to put his papers in that order which he alone knew, I am confident that materials would be found in them to form several curious volumes.

With this method, and continued labor for twelve hours a day, the Abbé Brotier acquired an immense and prodigious variety of knowledge. Except the mathematics, to which I believe he gave little application, he was acquainted with every thing; natural history, chemistry, and even medicine. Every year he read *Hippocrates* and the books of *Solomon*, in the original. These, he said, were the best works for curing the diseases of the body and mind. But the *Belles-Lettres* were his grand pursuit. He understood all the dead languages, particularly the Latin, of which he was

perfectly master; he was besides acquainted with most of the languages of Europe. This knowledge, however extensive, was not the only part in which he excelled. He was well versed in ancient and modern history, both sacred and profane, in chronology, coins, medals, inscriptions, and the usages of antiquity, which had always been objects of his study. He had collected a considerable quantity of materials for writing a new history of France, and it is much to be regretted that he was prevented from undertaking that work.

The Abbé Brotier recalls to my remembrance those laborious writers, distinguished for their learning, Petau, Sirmond, Labbe, Cossart, Hardouin, Souciet, &c. who have done so much honor to the college of *Louis-le-Grand*, in which he himself was educated, and where he lived several years, with the title of librarian. Must I make a painful confession of what however is no less true? Alas! he is the last link of that chain of illustrious men, who have succeeded one another without interruption, for near two centuries.

On the destruction of the Jesuits the Abbé Brotier found an asylum equally peaceful and agreeable, in the house of Mr. de la Tour, a printer, eminent in his business, who has gained from connoisseurs a just tribute of praise for those works which have come from his press. It was in this friendly asylum that the Abbé Brotier spent twenty-six of the last years of his life, and that he experienced a happiness, the value of which he knew, on account of the care, attention, and testimonies of respect bestowed upon him both by Mr. and Mrs. de la Tour. It was there also that he published those grand and magnificent works which will render his name immortal; an edition of Tacitus, enriched not only with notes and learned dissertations, but also with supplements, which sometimes leave the reader in a doubt, whether the modern writer is not a successful rival of the ancient, and an edition of Pliny the naturalist, which is only a short abridgement of what

what he had prepared to correct and enlarge the edition of Hardouin, and to give an historical series of all the new discoveries, made since the beginning of this century; an immense labor, which bespeaks the most extensive erudition.

To these two editions, which procured the Abbé Brotier the applauses of all the literati in Europe, he added some others, of less consideration: a beautiful edition of Phædrus, and an edition of Rapin on Gardens, at the end of which he has subjoined a history of gardens, written in Latin with admirable elegance, and filled with the most delightful imagery; for the Abbé was not one of those pedants, ac-

cording to the expression of the poet, *beriffes de Grec et de Latin*; he possessed a lively imagination, and a fine taste, with clearness and perspicuity; and above all a sound judgement, which never suffered him to adopt in writing but what was solid, beautiful and true.

This accomplished scholar was born at Tanay, a small village of the Nivernois, and died at Paris on the 12th of February last, aged sixty-seven. He has left a nephew of the same name, who is in the church. He is pursuing his uncle's steps in the same kind of erudition, and has already published works which prove it.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DANCES OF THE TURKISH DERVISES.

FROM THE ABBÉ SESTINI'S LETTERS.

PASSING about two in the afternoon with Mr. Bjornstol, and the secretary to the Polish embassy, through that street of Pera which conducts to Galata, we found a little beyond the Swedish palace, a monastery of those Dervises whom I shall call Mahometan monks. Having entered by a large gate, which conducted us to an extensive court, we observed a piece of ground planted with cypress trees, which serves not only as a burying-place to these Dervises, but also to other Turks. Among a number of tombs, we saw here that of the famous Bonneval, whose writings are at present in the hands of the Count de Ludolph, the Neapolitan envoy.

Every one knows the motive which obliged Count Bonneval to take shelter in this country, and to change his hat for a turban. I shall only say, that he was not circumcised; that he did not frequent any mosque; that he drank wine, eat pork, and gave entertainments to all his friends, after the European manner. His tomb is near a window, which is plainly seen

in passing along the high road that leads to Pera.

After these appeared several separate apartments, disposed without any order, which are the habitations of the Dervises. They live in common, under the direction of a superior, whom they call *Scieb*, and upon whom they are dependent. These Dervises make different vows, which they never keep, since they may marry, quit their convent, and exercise various mechanic professions. There are some, however, who conform themselves strictly to their rules, and regulate their conduct according to what they enjoin.

The dress of these Dervises resembles that of the Turks, but their vestments are shorter and more simple; they have nothing on their feet but slippers; on their heads they wear a long cap, made of camel's hair, of a whitish color, and shaped like a chamber pot,* which they call *Kiulef*. The *Scieb*, or superior of the Dervises, is distinguished from the rest by his *Kiulef*, or turban, which is surrounded by a long band of white muslin,

* Some other expression ought to have been employed here, but we respect the text too much to alter it.

and by the gravity with which he walks, when he appears in public. He always carries in his hand a large baton

The sons of these Dervises lead a monastic life also, and on this account their convents never want inhabitants. They are named *Teskîe* in the Turkish language, from the word *tek*, which signifies alone.

The Mosques of these Dervises are different from other Mosques; first, in their being smaller in size; and secondly, in being of a square form, and in having in the middle a kind of circular choir, surrounded by a balustrade, behind which is a gallery, where the people who go thither place themselves; but no one is permitted to enter their *sancta sanctorum*, which contains their *Minber*, or pulpit. Opposite there is a kind of small choir, to which one may go up by two stairs. This place serves instead of an orchestra.

Neither men nor women, whoever they may be, are refused admittance to these Mosques. Different Turkish women, who had come hither to hear the sermon, had placed themselves in a separate corner, where we observed windows with iron grating, and other women of various religions were mixed with them. As for us, we remained also in the middle of the Turks. People are permitted to enter these Mosques upon a supposition that some of them may be converted by the sermon, and consequently that they may embrace their religion. The Mosque is ornamented with different inscriptions, written some in the Turkish, and some in the Arabic language, in large characters. Some contain the name of God, that is to say, the word *Allah*; others, the articles of the Turkish faith, and some the names of the Doctors of their law.

When we entered this *Teskîe*, as the service had not commenced, we waited in a kind of vestibule, or parlour, until the Dervises should begin their ceremonies. Having afterwards entered one of their habitations, I observed some of them in an apartment,

where they were making their *Kîef*, and in which, perhaps, they were holding an assembly. Each of them was smoking his pipe; after this they called the people to prayers, which was done by the priest, who placed himself before the principal gate of the Mosque, crying out *Allah*, &c. The people then assembled as well as the Dervises, and their *Scieb*, or superior, as well as the rest, cried out *Alehim-selam*.

The hour being come, and the people assembled, with a small number of Greeks and Armenians, we entered the church of the Dervises. Some of them older than the rest mounted into the orchestra, holding different kinds of musical instruments in their hands, while others placed themselves in the choir, around the balustrade upon mats. The Dervises who play upon the musical instruments, and those who sing are married; they wear *meftis*, and a kind of breeches. With regard to those who dance, or whirl round, as will be mentioned hereafter, they live in a state of celibacy.

Their chief having entered the choir, he goes and places himself before the *Kabâ*, or sacred place, and whoever the Dervises may be that enter afterwards, they come always barefooted, and make first a profound reverence in the name of God, and then one to their superior. The Dervises afterwards throw themselves on their knees, and finish this ceremony by sitting on their heels.

The Dervises begin their ordinary prayer or *namas*, which continues more than a quarter of an hour, and often repeat at intervals the words *Allah Ekber*, that is to say, *God is great*. After which they speak of his other attributes. They sing his praises with a loud voice, and beat at the same time certain small drums, and play upon a kind of flutes, or flageolets. When the prayer is finished, each Dervise retires to his place, and the *Scieb* mounts the pulpit and begins his harangue. It would be impossible to repeat every thing that he says; but I shall observe, that such a discourse consists

consists generally in giving thanks to the Most High for being born a Mussulman. The Dervises pray also for the health of their Sultan, for concord, for the peace and happiness of the Empire, and for all their princes. They next beg of God, that the favour of the Grand Signior may be always well sharpened, to cut off the heads of the *Gibians*; that is to say, of the infidels. These Turkish monks pray also for their founder and benefactors. The gestures of their *Scieb* during the whole sermon were very singular; for they consisted only in holding his arms in a supplicating posture, with his hands open, and elevating and letting them fall continually.

When the sermon was ended, one of the Dervises of the orchestra or choir sung a very mournful lamentation, not much different from ours; after which, he came down from the orchestra, and went and placed himself in the spot enclosed by the balustrade. During the interval, eight Dervises, who were already in the same enclosed space, began to take off their mantles, which they call *Kirka*, and remained, with a long loose dress made of cloth of different colors, which they call *Fistan*, wrapped round their bodies, and a small close jacket open before, which they name *Nimten*.

After this, different instruments began to play, and when a kind of overture was finished, the chief of the Dervises rose up and went round the balustrade, marching always in cadence. The rest of the Dervises followed one after the other, but at equal distances. They performed this circular tour three times successively, and at each time made a profound bow as they passed before the name of God, *Allah*.

The chief then sat down, and the Dervises began to whirl round; but before this exercise, they struck the earth with their hands, and then rose up. The first Dervise, with his hands crossed over his breast, presented himself before the *Scieb*, and made him a profound bow, in a peculiar man-

ner, as if he had been desirous of describing a semicircle, sometimes with the upper part of his body, and sometimes with his feet. The rest of the Dervises then began to pull off their clothes, and to turn round themselves. At length continuing this exercise, they formed with their clothes a kind of circular ring. I observed among them two or three young boys. The Dervises all turned round with great velocity to the sound of different musical instruments, having their arms always extended. The musicians who were in the orchestra cried out then in different tones *Allah, Allah*, raising their voices by degrees, till they were out of breath, so that they could not call out any longer.

These Dervises turn round a long time, around the balustrade. He who is first has the greatest difficulty, because he is obliged to turn alone for some minutes, before the last of his companions can enter the circle.

As for me, I could not conceive how these people can go through such an exercise without feeling the least inconvenience, but reflecting afterwards, that they are accustomed to it from their infancy, I concluded that long habit secures them from all those accidents which must undoubtedly happen to those who first attempt to turn round in the same manner. The manner in which these Dervises turn round, consists in keeping the left foot firm to the earth, advancing it gradually, turning with the other foot, and performing what the French call *pirouette*.

When the Dervises present themselves to whirl round, they do not make a bow to their *Scieb*, but only to the name of God, which is written on a board against the wall. They keep then on one side, with regard to their superior, and that they may not turn their back to him, they advance the right foot, and turning their face towards the *Scieb*, begin to whirl round, without, however, crossing their arms as we, lest they should

should imitate our crosses; but they hold one of their arms a little more elevated than the other, and keep their hands at the same time inverted, and their fingers spread, in a manner truly singular.

When these Dervises had whirled round in this manner during the time prescribed, they stopped all at once; their robes, or rather their jackets, fell of themselves over their shoulders, and they all returned to their places. The music then began with singing, and after the choir had sung, the chief of the Dervises, who was covered with a furred robe, which he wore in a very peculiar manner, quitted the pulpit, came to the middle of the circle with much gravity, and began to whirl round. He formed his steps sometimes before and sometimes behind, as if he had been opening the dance. Having afterwards returned to his former place, the rest of the Dervises began to turn round in a prettier manner, but this was the conclusion of the ceremony. They then resumed their *Feredge*, and went all to salute their chief, by saying, *Salam-beleikin*, that is to say, "peace be with you." The latter replied in his turn, *Heleikin Selam*, "let peace reign also among you." The Dervises then put on their slippers, and went to attend their business, or returned perhaps to smoke their pipes.

Some of these Dervises are married, and as I believe them to be very much attached to their law, I presume that each of them has no less than four lawful wives; but they are generally very unhappy, being obliged to provide not only for their subsistence, but also to procure slaves to serve them. They drink a great deal of wine, and they may be commonly found in the taverns of the *Rajas*. They are passionately fond of smoking, chew opium continually, and have a taste for young boys.

When you have any intercourse with them, you may be assured that they will not do you the least injury; they are respected by all the people, and you are more secure in their *Teskie* than in the palace of a sovereign. When one meets a Dervise in the street, the manner of complimenting and saluting him consists in saying *bu*, a word to which they reply by that of *Eival-lah*, which signifies *it is well for God*.

There are different *Telkies* at Constantinople, belonging to these Dervises, who are all subject to certain regulations, and acknowledge certain great personages as their founders. I have been told, that there is a large convent, which they consider as the chief place belonging to their order. This convent is at *Cogna*; that is to say, the ancient Iconium, the capital of Laodicea. On this subject one may consult Ricaut's history of the Ottoman empire; for, if I mistake not, that author must make mention of this convent. The dervises of the monastery which I saw, are called *Mou Levi*, because they acknowledge *Hazireti-Mer-Lana* as their founder.

It is an established rule amongst some to whirl round like those I saw, and among others to bawl out till they foam at the mouth, and fall down on the earth as if they were dead. There is a *Teskie* of the latter sort of dervises at *Top-Hane*, and another at *Baci-Tofei*.

As the Dervises, after these violent motions which I have described, are covered all over with sweat, and are consequently exceedingly warm, their *Kirka* is put over their shoulders when they return to their places, and they receive it with much submission. These Dervises perform the same ceremonies on Tuesdays and Fridays. They continue about an hour, and end at the *Kindi*, or time of prayer performed two hours before sun-set, a time which varies every month*.

When

* In a small work, entitled *Voyage en Turquie*, which we reviewed in the Literary Magazine for May last, and which we have since learned to be the production of a young Polish nobleman, of the name of Potolski, we find the following account of these Dervises, and of their singular manner of dancing. "Last evening," says the author, "I
"went

When the Scieh of the Dervises dies his eldest son succeeds him in his dignity, that is to say to that place which his father enjoyed. With regard to the other sons they are free to lead the same kind of life as their fathers.

These monks make a vow of poverty, and when charity is given them,

they never receive it with the open hand; whatever is offered them, they take hold of it with the thumb, which they afterwards keep closely squeezed against their fingers. They never say I thank you, but only *Evallah*, that is to say, *may it be well for God*.

MEMOIR ON THE REGENERATION OF CERTAIN PARTS OF THE BODIES OF FISHES.

BY MR. BROUSSONET.

IN certain classes of animals we observe some parts susceptible of motion, which reproduce themselves after they have been destroyed; but this reproductive power is much less sensible in animated beings, the organization of which is more perfect, than in those the organization of which being less complicated, seems rather to approach that of vegetables.

Among all the experiments which have been made to prove the possibility of the regeneration of different parts of the same animal, there are some, without doubt, which we are warranted to distrust; and it has happened more than once, perhaps, that when we have imagined that we divided the same individual into distinct portions, we divided only a habitation common to several, which remaining entire in each portion, have renewed their habitation. Numerous observations, however, leave us in no doubt respecting the reproduction of certain organs in marine animals, in earth-worms, in snails, and in a great number of other species of the same families. The parts even which we consider as essential to life, such as the head, grow up on those ani-

mals after having been cut off. This phenomenon appears very surprising on the first view, because numerous examples have taught us to consider that organ as absolutely necessary to the existence of animals, though experience teaches us, that it is less essential in proportion as their organization is less perfect. The tortoise, the different parts of which, in their structure, exhibit less perfection than those of animals the blood of which is warm, lives almost two months after its head has been cut off.

The parts which present examples of this kind of regeneration are in the greater part of animals soft, of a homogeneous substance, and almost like that of the rest of the body. They reproduce themselves almost as the nails, horns, &c. in animals which have warm blood; a circumstance which ought to make us consider as something extraordinary, the new formation of parts composed of substances hard and soft, and formed of several articulations.

This regeneration of articulate parts has been observed in animals of two different orders. Some, such as cray-

" went to the *fauxbourgs Santair*, to see the religious ceremonies of the Dervises, called
 " *Rufai*. They began their exercise by turning round, and singing in each other's ears,
 " after which they agitated their bodies with different motions, and in a most violent
 " manner, repeating the words *illah, hou, hou*. After four hours spent in this manner,
 " they became as it were frantic, a situation which appeared to me not to be altogether
 " counterfeited. Some threw themselves on the ground, and knocked their heads
 " against the walls, others foamed at the mouth, fell into convulsions, and cried out, that
 " they saw the prophet. At last they brought spikes of red hot iron, upon which the
 " most fervent threw themselves before our eyes, whilst others held them in their mouths
 " until they became cool. The ceremony concluded with some miracles, which the
 " superior performed by touching the sick and the lame."

fishes,

fish, have their skeleton on the outside, that is to say, their soft parts are covered with a hard substance. In others, on the contrary, such as the lizard, the salamander, &c. the skeleton is in the inside, that is to say, the bony part is covered by the parts that are soft.

It is well known that cray-fish, the parts of which are joined to the body by very delicate articulations, are liable to lose them, but that new ones grow up at the end of some weeks.

The reproduction of the paws of salamanders has been traced with the greatest minuteness, by two of the most distinguished observers of the present age, Mr. Bonnet of Geneva, and Mr. Spallanzani. We are indebted to these gentlemen for a number of discoveries in one of the most curious points of physiology. The regeneration, however, of articulate parts, has not been much examined in fishes, a kind of animals very different from those which have been already observed, and of which the blood is never above two or three degrees warmer than the element they inhabit.

I have cut certain portions from the fins of different fishes, and having repeated this experiment at various epochs, I have always found that these parts reproduced themselves nearly. It appeared to me, that they grow up quicker in fishes that are young, and in some species rather than in others.

Having cut away part of the fins of some gold fish, I observed the third day on the edge which had been cut, a kind of whitish excrescence; on the eighth this excrescence was sensibly extended, and it soon became a membrane, which at first was only a line in breadth. This membrane was thicker than that which formed the bottom part of the fin, but in proportion, as it extended itself, it became thinner, and transparent. At the end of three months I could distinguish the formation of the bony ribs, destined to support this membrane. They appeared to be a continuation of the girdles of the base. They at first seemed to be of a substance like jelly.

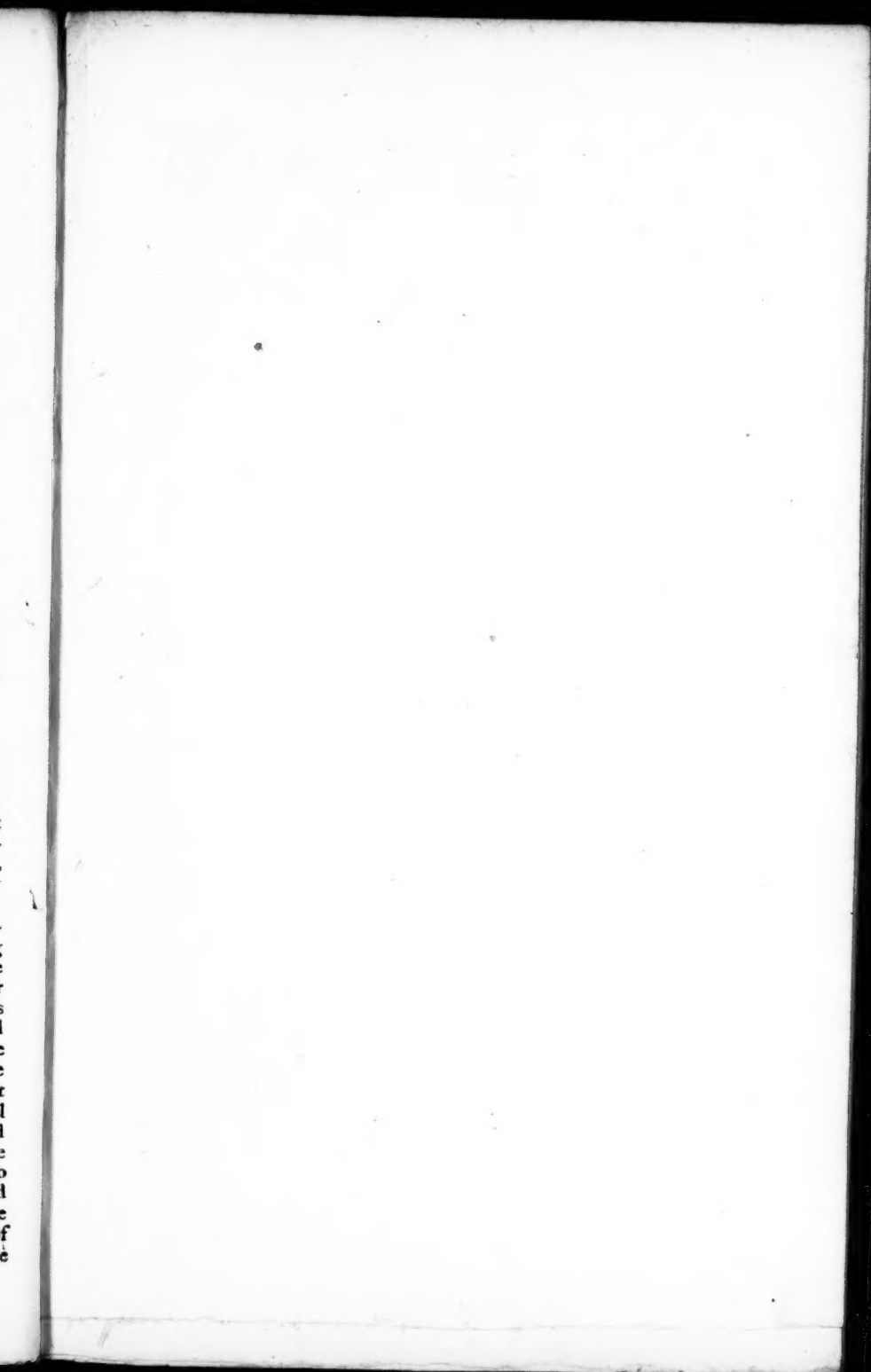
Having cut the right fin of the breast of a gold fish, in the space of eight months that part became as large as the left, which I had not touched. I repeated this operation on the fins of the belly, and the result was always the same. It is true that though the new fins were as large as the old, they remained some time white, and less transparent than the rest.

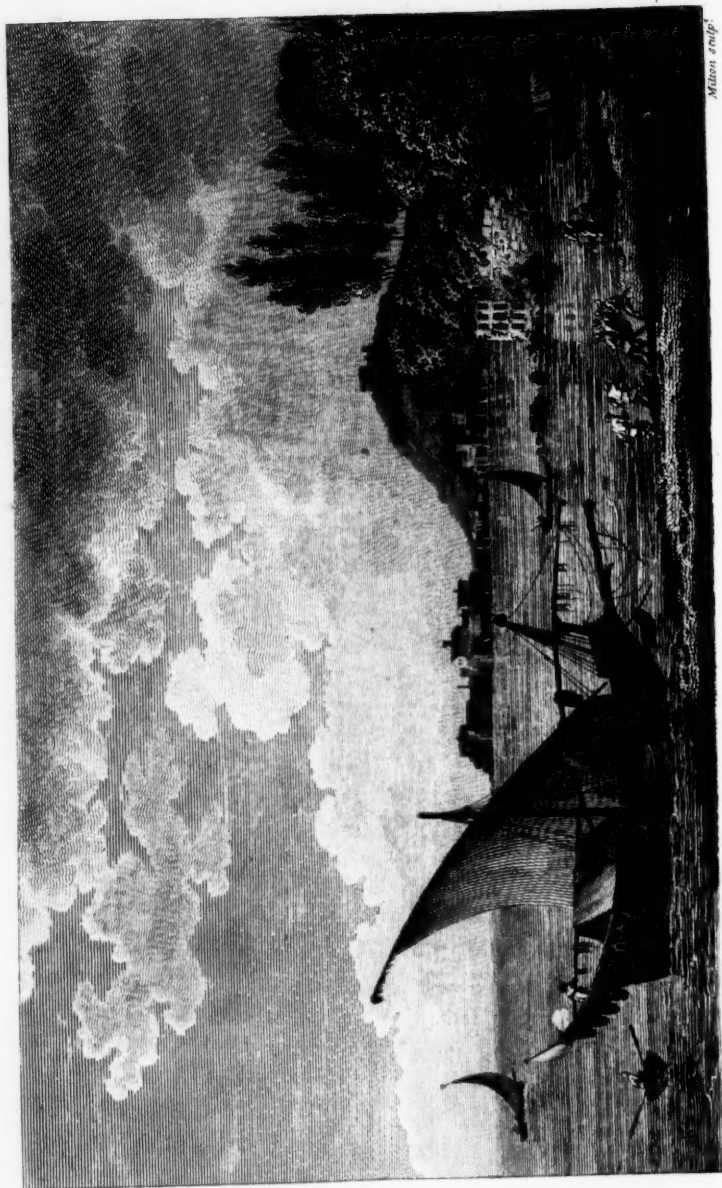
I made oblique sections transversely, and, in a word, in every direction, in the tail fin of different fishes, and the parts cut always regenerated at the end of a certain time. Fishes subjected to these experiments lost their equilibrium, and their progressive faculty became less in proportion as I cut their fins. They never recovered their natural position until these parts were renewed.

From some fishes I cut off the fins as near to the body as possible; these animals were then unable to keep themselves horizontally in the water. Their heads inclined to the bottom of the vessel; they wavered, and could not, but with great exertion, resume an horizontal position. Their fins grew up very slowly.

The same experiments having been repeated on several fishes, I always observed the same effects. In a carp, which had the edges of its fins gnawed by small fishes, in such a manner, that they appeared to be fringed, I perceived, at the end of some months, that the edges were become perfectly smooth.

I remarked that the fins were renewed generally sooner or later, according as they were more or less useful to the animal. Mr. Spallanzani made a similar observation on earth worms, the heads of which were constantly reproduced sooner than the posterior part of the body; in the like manner, in fishes, the tail fin, the most useful of all, since it enables them to execute almost all their motions, was always formed sooner than those of the belly or the breast; and those which are destined to support the fish at an equal height, and to aid it in its lateral motions, were renewed much sooner than those of the



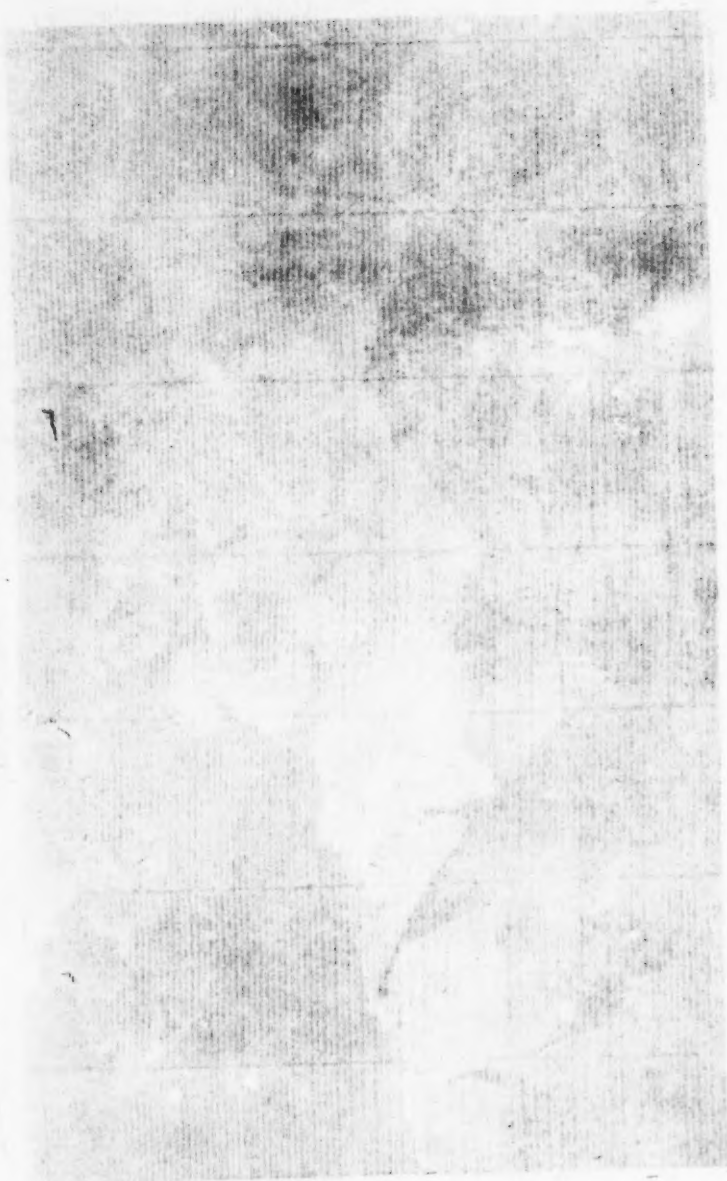


Milton sculp.

VIEW of MOLA DI GAETA.

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VIEW OF HOLY HILL

the back, in which I could scarcely distinguish the new cartilages seven months after they had been cut.

The membrane which formed the first rudiments of the fin, had different degrees of thickness, according to the different kinds of fishes. It was composed of two leaves, between which were the gristles, composed sometimes of one piece, hard and sharp, but more frequently of several bony parts, closely united by a cartilaginous substance. That the fins may be reproduced, part of the cartilages must be left. If this part be entirely destroyed, new fins will not grow up in the room of the old ones. This I have often observed in several fishes, the dorsal fins of which, with part of the back, had been taken away, and in the room of which there was formed a plain future.

Though fish cannot well dispense with these organs, they are able in some measure to supply what is wanting by those which are left. I have seen very large fish live several years, though deprived of the half of their bodies, that is to say, of that part which extends from the anus to the tail.

The wings of birds have been compared to the fins of fish, and the feathers to the cartilages of the latter; but there is a very great difference in these organs, in respect to the manner in which they are reproduced; we know that the feathers never grow up after they have been cut.

In almost all fish, the cartilages of the fins and tail are very strong and numerous. If we compare the number of these bony substances with that of the bones of the paws of a salamander, we shall find that it is much superior. There is, indeed, a very great difference between these organs, especially respecting the manner in which the different hard parts are connected with one another.

If the membrane which forms the fins has been torn, according to the direction of the cartilages, the two parts will unite, and form a kind of future, which disappears by degrees. Fishes are often found which have several of these futures in their fins, especially in those of the back.

This regenerating faculty of the fins is so much the more useful to fishes, as these parts are continually exposed to be torn or cut either by different bodies being dashed against them, or by the teeth of animals. Their increase, however, appeared to me to be always very slow, but there is every reason to believe that it is much quicker in those fish which are in a state of liberty.

My intention, in these few observations, has been to present a fact, which, in my opinion, may be of some use to physiology, and to offer a new proof of the multiplicity of the resources of nature, when it may be necessary to restore to organised bodies that original state of perfection which they have been deprived of by secondary causes.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF MOLA DI GAETA.

MOLA DI GAETA is a small town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, situated on the sea, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, and built on the ruins of the ancient Formiæ. Horace compliments Ælius Lamia on his being descended from the first founder of this city :

Auctore ab illo ducis originem,
Qui Formiarum mœnia dicitur,
Princeps ———.

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The same poet compares the wines made from the grapes of the Formian hills, with Falernian :

—— Mea nec Falernæ,
Temperant vites, neque Formiani
Pocula colles.

The happy situation of this country, and the mildness of its climate, induced many of the Romans in the flourishing times of the republic to

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croft

erect a great number of country-houses in it, the ruins of which may still be seen every where around. Cicero had a villa near this place, and it was on this coast where that great orator was murdered in his litter, as he was endeavouring to make his escape to Greece. Formize remained long populous, and in the ninth century, it was an episcopal see, but having been destroyed by the Saracens, the see was transferred to Gaeta itself, which is situated towards the point of the gulph.

The fortress of Gaeta is built on a promontory, at the distance of about three miles from Mola; but travellers, who are desirous of visiting the former, generally cross the gulph, which lies between them; and immediately, as the most remarkable thing, they are shewn a large cleft in a rock, which, it is said, was miraculously split in that manner at the death of our Saviour. To put this assertion beyond doubt, something like the impression of a man's hand on the rock is shewn at the same time, of which the following account is given: A certain person having been informed

on what occasion the rent took place, struck the palm of his hand on the marble, declaring he could no more believe the story told him, than that his hand would leave its mark on the rock; on which, to the great confusion of this infidel, the stone yielded like wax, and the impression still remains, as a warning to unbelievers.

This rock is much resorted to by pilgrims, and many vessels often touch here, that the seamen may be provided with little pieces of marble, which they earnestly request to be procured as near the fissure as possible. These they wear always in their pockets, persuaded, that in case of shipwreck they will be more efficacious in preserving them from drowning than a cork jacket. Some of these superstitious people, however, have the misfortune to be drowned, but this does not prevent the marble from preserving its reputation. In the castle strangers are shewn, among other curiosities, the skeleton of the famous Bourbon, Constable of France, who was killed in the service of the Emperor Charles V. while he was scaling the walls of Rome.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE POISONS OF THE SOUTHERN PARTS OF AFRICA.

FROM PATERSON'S TRAVELS.

OF the reptiles of Africa, the most poisonous is the horned snake; it is of a greyish color, and about eighteen inches long: its head, which is very flat, is large in proportion to the size of the body, with small scales, which the inhabitants call horns, rising over its eyes.

This serpent, so truly formidable from the mortal nature of its bite, particularly abounds in the country of the Boshmen and Nimiqua Hottentots, who use its poison, in preference to that of all others, for poisoning their arrows. The Boshmen, indeed, who have no cattle of their own, and depend entirely on their bows for subsistence, seem to have been furnished

by nature with this poison as their only defence against their numerous enemies. Impelled by hunger, they often quit the mountains and plunder the Dutch peasants of their cattle; and were it not for these poisonous weapons they would be unable to withstand or escape from the parties which in these cases are sent against them; but thus armed, several of the Dutch have been killed, and many have barely escaped with life from their wounds.

The usual mode of preparing this poison, is by bruising the whole snake till it becomes of the consistence of a gum. A small quantity of this substance is then tied on the point of the

ARROW

arrow with small sinews: two or more barbs are formed in the arrow to prevent its quitting the flesh.

This poison is sometimes mixed with others, to form a preparation called Rot Poison, which, as I was informed by a peasant of the country, produces mortification without much pain. The wife of a Dutch peasant, travelling to the Cape, was attacked in the night by a party of Boshmen, who came to steal her cattle; she received a wound from an arrow on her shoulder; and so rapid was the effect of the poison, that before she reached the Cape, her breasts came off, and a cure was impossible. This and many other instances have been related to me by the country people. I shall not attempt to vouch for the truth of them; but they are generally believed at the Cape. Many Hottentots die of the bite of poisonous serpents; but I have seen several who had recovered; though, from what I could learn, they had no mode of cure but the actual cautery.

The Koufe Band, or Garter Snake, is another of the poisonous reptiles of that country: it is particularly dangerous to travellers, as it resembles the foil so much in color, that it is not readily perceived. The Koufe Band is small, and seldom exceeds eighteen inches in length. I imagine it to be the Covra Manilla of the East Indies. This tribe is said to occasion almost instant death; but as all snakes lose a considerable portion of their poisonous quality by repeating their bite, there may be times when the poison is not so strong, or so mortal. I had an opportunity of seeing a farmer at the hot baths near the Cape, who had been bitten by a Koufe Band in the foot. For some time after the circumstance happened, he found great benefit from bathing the wounded part with cold water, mixed with a large quantity of salt. When I saw him he had been lame for two years. Whenever he took much exercise it occasioned a swelling in the leg, to which the warm bath afforded a temporary relief.

The Yellow Snake, which differs only in color from the Covra Capella, or Hooded Snake of India, is frequently found here. Though extremely poisonous, their size and bright yellow color renders it easy to avoid them. They are from four to eight feet in length. The Yellow Snake is mostly found in rat-holes. After eating these animals, which form the chief part of its food, it takes possession of their holes: this renders it dangerous for travellers to lie down in any place where there are traces of this destructive reptile.

The Hottentots procure the poison of this snake by dissecting the bag from its mouth, and dipping sinews, which they afterwards tie on the points of their arrows, in the liquid it contains.

The Puff Adder, which has its name from blowing itself up to near a foot in circumference, is of a greyish color, and about three feet and a half in length. It is considerably thicker than any I ever saw in that country: its head is large and flat; the poison teeth about an inch long, and hooked. The Puff Adder is extremely dangerous to cattle. In one of my excursions in the country, a horse of mine was bit by one of them in the mouth, while grazing, and survived the wound but two days.

The Spring Adder is a very dangerous, but uncommon snake; it is jet black, with white spots, from three to four feet long, and proportionably thick. When Colonel Gordon (now Commander in chief at the Cape) was in that country, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-five, he mentioned to me a circumstance of his having met two slave boys chased by a Spring Adder, which seemed to be gaining ground upon them, when he shot it through the middle.

The Night Snake, which is more beautiful than any of the others, is from eighteen to twenty inches long, and very thin: it is belted with black, red, and yellow; and when near, at night, has the appearance of fire. The Hottentots call it Killmen.

These six species of serpents, about the Cape of Good Hope, I had the opportunity of seeing; and brought home specimens of most of them, preserved in spirits, for further inspection. I however regret much that as my chief object was the collection of plants, I had it not in my power to remain long enough in any one place to make such experiments on their several poisons as might have enabled me to have given a clear account of their effects from my own observation. There are, I have no doubt, many other snakes in that country with which we are as yet unacquainted. One, which is called the Spooq Slang, or Spitting Snake, has been mentioned to me by the inhabitants of the country, who say it will throw its poison to the distance of several yards; and that people have been blinded by it; but this never came under my own inspection.

The Black, or Rock Scorpion, is nearly as venomous as any of the serpent tribe. A farmer who resided at a place called the Parle, near the Cape, was stung by one in the foot, during my stay in the country, and died in a few hours.

Dr. Syde, one of the Cape physicians, informed me that several people had been brought to him stung by scorpions, and that he found oil to be the best antidote he ever tried. The natives of India hold the part wounded as near to a fire as possible, for a considerable time, which, they say, produces a perfect cure.

I shall here add a few observations which occurred to me while serving in the southern army in the East Indies, respecting some of our soldiers who were bitten by snakes in that campaign.

The southern countries of Indostan abound with the small snake, called the Covra Manilla, which is well known to be very poisonous. The Bramins tell us, that they can administer complete relief in the most desperate cases; but their mode of practice has hitherto been kept a secret from Europeans. Colonel Ful-

larton, however, procured a small box of their pills from the reverend Mr. Swartz, a missionary at Tanjore; and at the siege of Carrore we had an opportunity of proving the effects of them. One of our seapoys was bitten, and so ill that we despaired of his life. The colonel gave him one of the pills, which seemed to act as a very strong opiate for some time, and threw him into a delirium; in two days, however, the man was perfectly recovered.

We had also a second proof of their utility, though the man did not appear to be so ill as on the former occasion. I was witness to a third case, where we could not procure these pills. A servant of Lieutenant Smith, in the same regiment with myself, was bitten. The lieutenant gave him nothing but brandy and hot Madeira wine, and kept him in a state of intoxication for twenty-four hours; the next day the pain was gone, but the man continued indisposed for some time.

A foldier in the seventy eighth regiment, after a wound from a serpent, was so ill that his whole body was discolored, and he was considered as incurable by all the surgeons in the army. In this case we could not have recourse to the Bramin's pills; and it was thought that nothing but the strength of his constitution could have saved him.

Another circumstance, respecting the bite of snakes, which happened near Bengal, will not, I flatter myself, be deemed unworthy of attention. When a brigade was cantoned, the houses had not been inhabited for some time before. Soon after they went in, there were some men found dead in the morning; for which fact they were totally unable to account. The disaster, however, was soon discovered to proceed from the bite of snakes. On searching, they found vast numbers of these animals in the holes of the mud-walls; the greater part of which they killed. They were then advised to lay a quantity of onions and garlick about their rooms, in the inside; and after that,

no further trace of them was perceived.

It is much to be wished that any certain remedy for the bite of those poisonous animals could be discovered, and such as might be carried in the traveller's pocket, when proceeding on a long journey. Botanists, or naturalists, are more exposed than any other class of men, as they are constantly wandering in the fields among shrubs and grass, where they cannot discover those reptiles so readily as those who confine themselves to beaten paths. It is seldom they can carry a bed with them; and when lying on the ground they are in danger of turning themselves on those venomous creatures, which often creep near the human body for the sake of warmth. It is not uncommon for them to get into beds, as I have myself observed in the East Indies.

Though there are few countries in the world which abound more with deleterious vegetables than the country adjacent to the Cape of Good Hope, yet the principal danger to the traveller results from the animated part of the creation; he can always avoid the one, when he cannot apprehend the other. I am only acquainted with four of the former kind, which are commonly employed as instruments of destruction.

The first is a large bulbous plant, *Amaryllis Disticha*, which is called Mad Poison, from the effects usually produced on the animals which are wounded by the weapons impregnated with it. The natives prepare this poison in the following manner. They take the bulbs, about the time when they are putting out their leaves, and cutting them transversely, extract a thick fluid, which is kept in the sun till it becomes quite of the consistence of gum. It is then put up for use; and the method of laying it on their arrows has been already described.

The hunters employ this species of poison chiefly for the purpose of killing such animals as are intended for food, such as antelopes and other

small quadrupeds. After they are wounded, they can, and do in general run for several miles; and it frequently happens that they are not found till the next day, notwithstanding the poisonous substance having penetrated the muscular parts.

When the leaves of this plant are young, the cattle are very fond of them, though they are instant death; the farmers therefore are very cautious not to suffer them to enter into the tracts which are suspected of producing this plant.

The second is a species of *Euphorbia*, which is found in that part of the country which is inhabited by Boshmen, and in the Great Nimiqua Land. The gum of this is also used for arrows; but the plant is more commonly used for poisoning the water where animals resort to drink; and a stranger who travels in that country, must be very careful in examining the spring before he drinks.

This plant grows from about fifteen to twenty feet in height, sending out many branches full of strong spines. The natives cut off as many of the branches as they think necessary for the destruction of the animals they intend to poison. They generally conduct the water a few yards from the spring into a pit made for the purpose; after which they put in the *Euphorbia*, and cover the spring, so that the creatures have no choice; and in that country water is very scarce; sometimes it is twenty miles from one spring of water to another.

The only animal I ever saw poisoned by these means, was a Zebra; it had scarcely proceeded half a mile from the water before it dropped; and I was assured by the natives, that none escaped which drank of such water, though they declared the flesh was not injured by the poison.

The third vegetable poison proceeds from a species of *Rhus*, which is only found near the Great River, or Orange River, and is said to be very dangerous. When this poison is extracting, the operators cover their eyes, as the least drop touching that organ would certainly

certainly deprive them of fight. It is sometimes used for arrows.

The fourth is the only poison really useful to the European inhabitants; it is a small shrubby plant, producing a nut, called by the Dutch, Woolf Gift, or Wolf Poison, which they use for poisoning the hyenas.

The method of preparing this, is

by taking the nuts and roasting them as they do coffee, after which they pulverize them: they afterwards take some pieces of meat, or a dead dog, which they stuff full of the powder, and throw them into the fields. The voracious hyenas meeting with any thing of this kind, soon devour it, and in general are found dead the following day.

SOME PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE DREADFUL STORM, WHICH RAVAGED CERTAIN PARTS OF FRANCE ON JULY THE 13th, 1788*.

THE storm of July 13th, 1788, has become a memorable event, on account of the disasters which it occasioned, and the immense extent of country which it traversed. Father Cotte, in an article inserted in the *Journal de France*, informs us, that the extraordinary hail which fell, during this storm, began in England on the 12th, and extended in the afternoon to Normandy; that the next day, the 13th, being driven back by the sea, it spread from eight in the morning till nine in Poitou, la Tourrain, la Beauce, le Pays Chartrain, and the isle of France; that it passed afterwards into Picardy about ten, and into Artois and Flanders about half after eleven, and from thence carried its devastation into Holland about two in the afternoon.

This storm, in crossing the river Somme, before it arrived at the province of Artois, divided itself into two parts, above a wood belonging to the abbey of Saint-Vaast. This wood, situated upon an eminence, is three leagues distant from the city of Peronne. One part proceeded towards Cambray and fell in hail upon Bouchavesne, le Maisnil, Bus, Bertincourt, le Cateau-Cambresis, &c. The other part ravaged in Artois, Caucourt, Mori, Saint-Leger, Croisille, Boiri-Notre-Dame, Etain, Vitry and Brebières. These were the places which suffered most by the hail. At

Boileux, Boury-Becquerelle, Wancourt, Monchi-le-Preux, and some other villages, the devastation was much less. All these villages are situated either along the banks of the Cojeuil and the Scarpe, or nearly so. The damage sustained in them has been valued at 1,835,000 livres†; and the states of Artois granted them, by way of indemnification, the sum of 400,000† livres, which will be distributed in each village, according to the ravage occasioned by the hail.

On the morning of the 13th, when this storm happened, the sky was pretty free from clouds, but the heat was much greater than it had been for some days preceding. At five in the morning Reaumur's thermometer stood at sixteen degrees; the barometer at twenty-seven inches nine lines eight-tenths, and the hygrometer at thirteen degrees seven-tenths.

The clouds came from the south, and went against the wind, which was from the North. About nine the number of the clouds encreased, so that at eleven there was seen between the south and east, and particularly towards the south, a very thick and almost black zone of clouds, below which there appeared several of a whitish color. All these clouds, instead of going as before, from the south towards the north, changed their direction, and proceeded from west to east. At half after eleven they were

* Extracted from two memoirs, written by Mr. Buissart, member of the academy of Arras.

† Above 70,000 sterling.

‡ About 17,000. sterling.

above the city of Arras, where they produced, at first, a few large drops of rain, and afterwards an abundant shower, mixed with hail exceedingly small and half dissolved. During this time a very great obscurity prevailed, and two or three whirlwinds were felt, but not very impetuous. To several flashes of lightning succeeded some claps of thunder, more violent than those the distant rumbling noise of which had been distinctly heard from eight, in the morning, notwithstanding there were few clouds then above the horizon.

On the same day the sky appeared at Douay and the Abbey de Fline, near that city, under a more dreadful aspect, according to the testimony of many people at those places, and of several clergymen who reside between Douay and Arras. About half an hour after eleven the heavens were entirely covered, and their color resembled the greenish black at the bottom of a bottle. There appeared afterwards four bands of different colors, one black another green, a third white, and the fourth yellow, or almost so. These four colors soon disappeared, and the clouds became red, and as it were of the color of flame. The hail then began, and the abundance of rain which fell increased the obscurity. The darkness was exceedingly great in most of the places over which the storm passed, and even to such a degree, that the inhabitants were obliged to make use of candles. The clouds at the abbey de Fline appeared to sweep the ground, and objects at the distance of ten

paces were scarcely distinguishable. Some nuns, who were on their knees at prayers, in the nave of the church, appeared to be motionless, and in a kind of stupor; they paid no attention to the water which was rushing in upon them from all quarters.

The size of the hail which fell during this storm, was not every where the same. Its form also was very different, since some of the balls were angular, and others round, or elliptical; the last, however, were more common than the first.

The angular balls were of more or less size in different territories. I have been told that some were observed falling, which approached nearly to the size of one's fist. The inhabitants of the village of Brebieres, near the city of Douay, maintain that the hailstones which fell in their territories were in part flat, and as large as the bottom of a common bottle*.

The round, or elliptical balls, were also various in their size. In some places they were like nuts, or pigeon's eggs, and in others like those of domestic fowls. Besides this difference in their size, they were remarkable for a number of points, which made their whole circumference appear as if covered with bristles.

The fall of these different kinds of hail happened at intervals, but they were generally preceded or announced by sudden whirlwinds. There were some places where these whirlwinds occasioned more destruction than the hail. The latter cut the corn, and broke windows, slates and tiles, while the

* M^r. Buiffart, in a note to a former memoir upon the same subject, where he tells us, that he was assured by some of the inhabitants of the village of Fontaine, that they found hail-stones which weighed four or five pounds, and that they were so elastic (a circumstance which he does not believe) that they rebounded four or five times after their fall, says, "I can hardly give faith to what was told me by a very respectable ecclesiastic, who resides at Artois, and who was in the neighbourhood of Paris during the storm of July 13th, 1788. He declared, that among the hail-stones, he saw fall around him, several blocks of ice two or three inches in thickness, and eighteen or twenty square. If this phenomenon be real, how can we explain it from the received principles of natural philosophy? To me it appears difficult, unless we have recourse to different whirlwinds which prevailed then in the atmosphere. These winds, by their ascensional force, might have raised up several of those blocks of ice into the upper regions of the air before their gravity could act. This conjecture is well founded; the wonderful effects produced by currents of air, which are only whirlwinds, leave us no room to doubt of it."

former destroyed roofs, carried them entirely away, and broke large trees, or tore them up by the roots.

A field near Sailly, a village not far from the abbey of Arrouaife, was found covered with a layer of hail two or three feet deep. This extraordinary phenomenon excited the curiosity of a great number of the neighbouring farmers, many of whom went thither to examine it.

This unequal distribution of the hail was observed also in several other places, over which the storm passed, and for this reason, those which felt its effects have been more or less ravaged. Sallad and other kinds of garden stuff were entirely destroyed. A great number of birds, pigeons, partridges, and even hares, were found dead in the fields, and this hail might have been destructive to man had the storm of the 13th happened upon any other day than a Sunday. Several villages, however, situated upon the line which it described did not suffer from the hail.

Whirlwinds were felt in the above province, during the storm, at a great distance from the places where it passed. For example, at St. Pol, Hesdin, Lens, Bethune, &c. and in the greater part of the adjacent and intermediate villages.

At Campoux, a village two leagues from Arras towards Douay, very little hail fell, and the wind only tore up two or three trees. At St. Nazaire, as well as in the neighbourhood of Lens, between eleven and twelve in the forenoon of the 13th, there was an abundant rain, and several claps of thunder were heard. The storm here was accompanied with several violent whirlwinds.

These whirlwinds overturned and tore up by the roots several large trees in the neighborhood of the village of Croisille, and in other places. They also carried away several straw roofs, and destroyed houses, mills, &c. The damage done to the Abbey de Fline, both with regard to tearing up trees and destroying roofs, was very considerable. Plates of lead were torn

from the church of that abbey, and the same effects were observed in the city of Douay, on several large buildings.

These whirlwinds perpendicular to the storm, were, as I have already remarked, generally preceded by a deluge of hail, and had a great resemblance to hurricanes. At the abbey de Fline they carried away or overturned five large walnut trees, planted at a small distance one from the other, without touching a large elm which stood, as one may say, in the middle, and of which the roots had been cut the evening before, in order that it might be pulled down. This respect paid to an old elm, which adhered to the earth only by a few feeble roots, appeared to several people very singular, and especially to those who were little versed in the phenomena of electricity.

After some remarks upon the situation of the corn and other fruits of the earth, which had been affected by this dreadful storm, Mr. Buissart tells us, that he cannot conclude his memoir without relating the adventure of a lady of his acquaintance, who was travelling with her two daughters, one aged six, and the other nine years. She was accompanied by a gentleman, who was Controller General of the Posts, a young lady, and a servant maid. In a letter, which she wrote to her niece, she gave the following account of her disaster.

"On the 13th we set out from Arras, in a carriage drawn by three horses. As the weather was then fine, we were far from suspecting what misfortunes were about to overtake us. When we arrived at Bapaume it threatened a storm: we had even heard the noise of the thunder, but at a great distance. Continuing our route, we had scarcely advanced a quarter of a mile when one of the springs of our coach gave way, which obliged us to alight in order to mend it, having every thing with us necessary for that purpose. Whilst we were employed in this business, the storm

“ storm gathered over our heads,
 “ and a deluge of hail fell around
 “ us, the smallest balls of which
 “ were as large as a walnut: we
 “ even observed some which were
 “ half as large as one’s fist, and
 “ which were covered with sharp
 “ points. The horses being dread-
 “ fully pelted by it, took fright; so
 “ that it was not in our power to
 “ secure ourselves in the carriage:
 “ we therefore threw ourselves on
 “ the ground, near the high road;
 “ where, for near half an hour, we
 “ were exposed to that dreadful hail
 “ without the least shelter, as there
 “ were neither trees nor shrubs
 “ growing near us.

“ Your little cousins sent forth
 “ cries sufficient to have pierced a
 “ heart of stone. I spread myself
 “ over the body of Aline, to pre-
 “ vent the enormous hail-stones
 “ from wounding her head; and
 “ my female companion and Feli-
 “ cité did the same to Fanny, who
 “ nevertheless received a blow upon
 “ her lip, which made it swell pro-
 “ digiously. The gentleman who
 “ was with us supported me as much
 “ as the storm would permit him;
 “ for the fury of the wind was so
 “ great that it almost stifled us. I
 “ had pulled up my petticoats to
 “ save Aline from the hail, and on
 “ this account I received it upon my
 “ reins, which were scarcely cov-
 “ ered with any thing but my shift:
 “ I was therefore dreadfully mauled.
 “ Besides all this, the cruel water
 “ poured in upon us from all quar-
 “ ters; but, at length, after half an
 “ hour, the hail ceased.

“ We then endeavoured to get
 “ upon our legs; but our clothes
 “ and bodies were as wet as if we
 “ had been dragged from a river;
 “ and the cold wind, which blew
 “ with great violence, had almost
 “ froze us to death. The dreadful ter-
 “ ror under which we were, brought
 “ upon us all a general fit of trem-
 “ bling. I was dragged to the car-
 “ riage, the horses of which had
 “ been stopped by a peasant who

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“ had shared our misfortune, and I
 “ got up, with my two children,
 “ more dead than alive, none of us
 “ having expected any thing else
 “ than destruction. Fear, and ap-
 “ parently the large quantity of wind
 “ which had entered my lungs, de-
 “ prived me almost of the power of
 “ breathing; but I luckily swallowed
 “ a little *eau de Cologne*, which as-
 “ suredly saved my life.

“ My two companions, as being
 “ stronger, had the courage to go to
 “ the post-house, which was at the
 “ distance of a quarter of a league, to
 “ procure assistance to enable us to
 “ mend our carriage, and to send us
 “ another. This took up an hour
 “ and a half, which appeared to me
 “ an age, being wet, and dreadfully
 “ cold; while the thunder, which
 “ still continued to be heard every
 “ now and then, added considerably
 “ to my uneasiness. We, however,
 “ arrived at length at the post, hav-
 “ ing scarcely the appearance of hu-
 “ man beings. The mistress of the
 “ house lent me a dry shift and pet-
 “ticoats, and made us a large fire:
 “ she procured clothes also for my
 “ two children, and gave them some
 “ excellent soup; but we were obliged
 “ to remain with the same shoes and
 “ stockings until we arrived at Cour-
 “ ceillette, a circumstance which was
 “ very disagreeable and inconvenient.
 “ I greatly apprehended that both
 “ I and my children should have felt
 “ some very bad effects from our be-
 “ ing exposed to this cruel storm;
 “ but no ill consequences ensued
 “ from it except a pain in my reins,
 “ which abates every day. Your
 “ little cousins appear to be in good
 “ health, but they have scabs on their
 “ nose and lips, which have appeared
 “ since their adventure. These poor
 “ children had a near view of death.
 “ I am told that the hail has de-
 “ stroyed glass at Bapaume to the
 “ amount of a thousand crowns. The
 “ villages where this scourge has fal-
 “ len will reap little or nothing from
 “ their harvest. More than twenty
 “ are said to be laid waste, &c.”

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To

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LITERARY MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING born with a natural taste for those works of genius which adorn civil life, while they add to the glory of nations, I have travelled over the greater part of Europe, in order to contemplate the grand monuments of the ancients, and the master pieces of the moderns. Besides those which are exposed to public admiration, I have visited with the greatest diligence those also which in the repositories of private artists seemed most worthy of notice. Since my arrival in England I have found many subjects of admiration, and I must own that some of the arts are here carried to the highest degree of perfection; but nothing struck me so much, in this country, as the curious works of spar, executed by Mr. Harris. An eminent statuary of the Strand. This substance, which is found in great abundance in Derbyshire and other parts of England, is superior to the most beautiful marble; whether we consider the fineness of the polish which it is capable of receiving, the splendor of its colors,

or the brilliancy of its clouds and veins. Vases of all kinds, both great and small are made of it; columns, urns, after the antique, and various kinds of ornaments, which certainly have a most superb appearance. The above artist avails himself, with the greatest skill, of the veins and shades of the spar, to vary and heighten the beauty and *coup d'oeil* of his works, and nothing can equal the correctness of his designs and the grand effect of the *tout ensemble*.

As I am a citizen of the world, and always take great pleasure in paying a just tribute of applause to excellent artists of every country, whatever they may be, I hope you will give this place in your useful and entertaining Magazine. Should my correspondence prove agreeable, I may, perhaps at some future period, send you a few observations on the present state of the arts in Europe, and particularly in England, a country which I am happy to have visited.

I am with respect, &c.

Pall-mall.

A FOREIGNER.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOREIGN.

HISTOIRE DU NAUFRAGE ET DE LA CAPTIVITE, &c. *An Historical Narrative of the Shipwreck and Captivity of Mr. de Brisson, an Officer belonging to the Administration of the French Colonies; with a description of the deserts of Africa, from Senegal to Morocco.* Geneva, 1789. 8vo.

THE romantic adventures of Robinson Crusoe, and of a great many other imaginary travellers, are not half so interesting as this truly curious relation, written with much simplicity by a sensible man, who was exposed to hardships that one cannot read without horror. The gratifica-

tion of curiosity, is not the only advantage which will result from perusing this work. The author's observations may supply many useful hints for commerce and agriculture. We, however, regret much that Mr. de Brisson was not acquainted with natural history, as in the course of the narration we observed, how advantageous misfortunes may sometimes be to the progress of that science. He contents himself with relating facts, and what he observed, leaving the reader to make his own reflections.

Having made several voyages to Africa, he received an order from the minister of the marine, in the month

month of June, 1785, to embark for the island of St. Louis, at Senegal. When he arrived at the Canaries, the vessel on which he was aboard passed between these isles and that of Palma; but the Captain having refused to take Mr. de Brisson's advice, the ship was soon after cast away. After this shipwreck, horrid in its circumstances, he asked the Captain at what distance they might be from Senegal. The answer he received not proving satisfactory, he told his companions in misfortune, that he could not flatter himself with the hopes of conducting them to any village of the tribe of Targea, where he might perhaps have been known by some Arab, who had relations at the island of St. Louis. "In such a case," said he, "our captivity would have been shorter, and less rigorous." "I am afraid," added he, "of meeting with some hordes of the tribe of the Ouadelims, and the Labdesseba, a ferocious people, who live like real savages; who always wander through the deserts, and who feed on the milk of their camels." Mr. de Brisson's conjectures were too well founded, and it was not without much difficulty, and after suffering every kind of distress imaginable, among these barbarous Arabs, that he was at length restored to his country.

We cannot follow the author through all the circumstances of his captivity, but we shall extract some of those parts which appeared to us to be most curious or useful. Having fallen into the hands of the Labdesseba, these barbarians, after plundering the ship, stripped him and his companions, and then crowded them into a small hut, covered with moss, which was above a league distant from the sea. As Mr. de Brisson's master was a *talbe*, for so these savages name their priests, he thought he should procure some alleviation of his misfortunes, by giving him whatever few jewels he had, two watches with their chains, a ring set with diamonds, and two hundred livres in specie. The *talbe* indeed

made him great promises, but he turned out to be equally deceitful as barbarous. To avoid another tribe, still more savage, the Arabs made their prisoners proceed by forced marches, to the interior parts of the country; during which, they were so much oppressed by thirst, that they could scarcely move their tongues. In this situation, they obliged them to climb mountains of a prodigious height, and covered with sharp flints, by which their feet were dreadfully cut and mangled. Their masters made a kind of paste of barley meal, which they mixed with water in the hollow of their hands, and swallowed without chewing it.

As for us slaves, says Mr. de Brisson, we had nothing to eat but the same kind of paste. The Arabs threw it to us upon a kind of carpet, which our patron generally spread below his feet, when he repeated his prayers, and which he employed as a mattress during the night; after having kneaded this leaven a long time, he gave it to me, that I might divide it among my companions. One can hardly conceive how disagreeable this leaven was to the taste. The water with which it was mixed had been procured upon the sea shore, and had been preserved afterwards in the skin of a goat newly killed. To prevent it from corrupting, they had mixed a kind of pitch with it, which rendered the smell of it doubly noxious. The same water was given us to drink, and bad as it was, our allowance of it was extremely small.

Next morning, after a most laborious march over a plain, upon which the rays of the sun fell in a perpendicular direction, the prisoners were employed in unloading the camels, and in pulling up roots, a labor which was exceedingly painful, as in that country the roots and herbs are mixed with briars and thorns. When the sand was well heated by the fire, the Arabs covered a goat with it, until it was completely baked; and immediately, without giving themselves time to free it from the sand which adhered to it, devoured it with incredible voracity. After having thoroughly gnawed the bones, they made

use of their nails to scrape off the remaining flesh; after which they threw them to their miserable slaves, bidding them eat quickly, and make haste to reload the camels, that their journey might not be retarded. At length, after a march of sixteen days, during which they were exposed to the greatest hardships and fatigue, they arrived in a most deplorable and emaciated condition, at the habitation of their masters. The reception which they met with from the women was mortifying in the utmost degree. When they had satisfied the first emotions of their curiosity by looking at them for some time, they bestowed the most abusive language upon them, spit in their faces, and even pelted them with stones. The children copying their example, amused themselves by pinching them, pulling their hair, and scratching them with their nails. The heat was so excessive, that the flocks, half-starved, could find no pasture, and the sheep and goats returned with their dugs almost empty; and yet it was their milk and that of the camels, which was to supply food for a numerous family. "One may judge after this," says Mr. de Brisson, "how much our portion was diminished; as we were Christians the dogs even fared better, and it was in basons destined for their use, that we received our allowance!" Their situation became every day more wretched. The end of October was approaching, and a single drop of rain had not fallen for three years. The plains and valleys were entirely burnt up, and nothing remained for the nourishment of the cattle. The desolation was universal, when an Arab from a distant part of the country came to inform them, that refreshing showers had covered those parts where he resided with abundance of vegetation. Joy then succeeded to fear and distress. Every one struck his tent, and all set out together. This was the thirtieth time they had changed their habitation, and that their fatigues had been renewed, for these hordes never remain above twelve

or fifteen days in the same encampment. At length they arrived at the wished for spot, where the sand was so impregnated with moisture, that the least pressure of the body made the water spout up in great abundance. Here the prisoners would have thought themselves very happy, could they have procured a hurdle made of osier twigs to repose upon, and a coarse napped carpet of wool to cover them; but amongst the Arabs, none but those who are rich use such pieces of furniture. To add to their misfortunes, their portion of food was increased but only with water, so that in a little time they had nothing to eat but water whitened with meal, which weakened them to such a degree as can hardly be conceived. Wild plants and raw snails, were then almost the whole of their aliment. Mr. de Brisson's master, however, had promised to send him to Mogador, and to furnish him with the means of procuring his liberty; but he soon put an end to his dissimulation, and this unfortunate man lost every hope. He no longer met in the fields his miserable companions; and he regretted above all the loss of the Captain. One evening he found him stretched out on the sand, and in such a condition, that he scarcely knew him but by the color of his body. In his mouth he held one of his hands, which his extreme weakness prevented him from devouring. Hunger had so much changed his figure, that his appearance was horrid and disgusting. A few days after, the second captain exhausted by want, fell down under a tree, where he remained exposed to the attacks of a monstrous serpent. Some hungry crows frightened the venomous reptile by their cries, and, perching upon the dying man, began to tear him to pieces: while four savage monsters, still more cruel than the furious snake, beheld this scene, and suffered the unhappy wretch to make vain efforts without deigning to lend him the least assistance. Mr. de Brisson endeavoured to save him if possible, but he was prevented

vented by the Arabs, who ill used and insulted him. Not knowing which way to bend his steps, he hastened from this scene of horror. Almost all the prisoners sunk under their misfortunes in succession, and no one was left to comfort him under his sufferings; he became frantic through excess of thirst, and even the Arabs themselves died from the same cause. They preserved with the greatest care, the water which they found in the stomachs of their camels, and boiled their flesh in it. At length his master's brother in law purchased him for five camels, and this man having occasion to go to the court of the Emperor of Morocco upon business, he carried Mr. de Briffon along with him. The French Consul at that time was luckily in great favor with the Emperor, on account of some presents which he had made him; for this reason the Emperor set all the prisoners at liberty, and amongst the rest Mr. de Briffon.

In reading this narrative, we were sensible of the justness of the adage of Boileau, that *truth sometimes may not have the appearance of probability*; truth here really surpasses the powers of the imagination. There are at present at Paris two men remarkable for their courage and misfortunes, Baron Trenck and Mr. de Briffon; but what is most astonishing is, that they both have been able to support so many misfortunes and miseries. Their constitutions must have been equal to their resolution. Mr. de Briffon's narrative is written in a plain simple style; it is, however, no less interesting, for such facts have no need for ornaments to engage the attention of the public. At the end of his relation, our traveller describes the court of the Emperor of Morocco, and the manners of the Africans; he flatters neither the prince nor his subjects. With regard to the Emperor,

What will be thought, says the author, of a prince who, from an idea which had been suggested to him that I was a Christian of more distinction than the rest, because I was more genteelly dressed, and

because the consul shewed me some attention, forgot all his promises, and sent orders to Mogador to arrest me, and to bring me back to Morocco? Happily for me, the winds had already waited me to a considerable distance before the courier could signify to the governor the orders of his master.

The Arabs of the Desert are so ignorant, that they not only consider themselves as the first people in the world, but they have the foolish vanity to believe that the sun rises for them only. Several of them said to Mr. de Briffon—

Behold that luminary! which is unknown in thy country. During the night thou art not enlightened, as we are, by that heavenly body, which regulates our days and our fairs. His children* point out to us the hours of prayer. You have neither trees nor camels, sheep, goats, nor dogs. Are your women made like ours? How long didst thou remain in the belly of thy mother? said another. As long, replied I, as thou in that of thine. Indeed, replied a third, counting my fingers and toes, he is made like us; he differs only in his color and language, which astonishes me. Do you sow barley in your houses? meaning our ships. No, answered I; we sow our fields almost in the same season as you. How! cried out several of them, do you inhabit the earth? We believed that you were born and lived on the sea.

When we read the cruelties of these stupid and brutal wretches, we doubt much whether J. J. Rousseau, had he been acquainted with them, would have persisted in making a panegyric on the ignorance of savages.

Having given a short sketch of Mr. de Briffon's adventures, we shall extract a few particulars respecting the country which he traversed. He gives the following account of the city of Gouadnum.

This city, says he, is a place of refuge for the most desperate rebels of all the different tribes. It is divided into parts, the upper and the lower; and almost all the houses are built after the same manner. Four large walls enclose an immense space of ground, and they receive no light but from the door and the upper part, which is left open. The walls are

* Thus they name the stars.

very high, and there is only one door in all the circumference; it is guarded by large dogs. Each individual has also a dog for his own safety. Without this precaution, though shut up within these walls, he would run the hazard of being robbed by some of his neighbours, more enterprising or more dexterous than himself. I could not reconcile this distrust with the trade carried on in this city, which is pretty considerable. I saw two markets in it, which certainly were not inferior, in anything, to the largest fairs in the provinces of France. Though specie of different kinds circulates here, I am inclined to think that their trade is principally carried on by barter. Fine wool may be found here in great abundance; and, above all, woollen stuffs, half white and half crimson, which are used by the inhabitants for their dresses. The merchants, who purchase them in order to sell them in the interior parts of the country, give camels in exchange. Their ordinary profit is four hundred per cent. and on these articles they gain much less than on wheat, barley, dates, horses, sheep, goats, oxen, the asses, tobacco, gunpowder, combs, small mirrors, and other toys, which are not carried to a great distance. They are consumed in certain small towns of the country, in each of which a market is held on fixed days. What is very surprising is, that the Jews are the only people who carry on this trade. They are, however, exposed to the most humiliating insults. An Arab snatches the bread from the hand of an Israelite, enters his house, makes him give him a handful of tobacco, often beats him, and always behaves to him with insolence; and yet the poor Jew must suffer with patience. It is true that he indemnifies himself after his own manner; that is to say, by the address with which he disposes of his merchandize to advantage, and by the cunning by which he overreaches an Arab. The latter, in general, are exceedingly stupid.

Respecting the Emperor of Morocco, his power, and the conduct of the consuls, Mr. de Brisson says—

May I be permitted to observe how extraordinary it is, that a prince so little to be dreaded as the Emperor of Morocco, should oblige the different powers of Europe to send ambassadors to him, and that he should even dictate laws to them. There is not a single sovereign who dares to send a representative to his court without making him at the same time considerable presents, and what envoy would present himself without having his hands full? How happens it that the consuls have not, by common consent, represented

to their respective sovereigns, that the Emperor of Morocco becomes every day more and more powerful by the supplies which they themselves furnish him? Twenty years ago this prince was absolutely destitute of resources. He had neither materials, nor any place for casting cannons; and he was equally in want of wood for building ships, of ropes, of nails, and even of workmen. It is France, and other European powers, that assist him; else the Emperor of Morocco would be of little consideration. His superb batteries of brass cannons, twenty-four, thirty-six, and forty-eight-pounders, were furnished by Holland, Spain, England, and France. England has done more than other nations, by selling him those beautiful cannons which were taken on the floating batteries. Mogador, that part of it which is next to Morocco, is built in an advantageous situation. Its batteries are well disposed, and there are cannon at each embrasure; but they are there only in a manner for show, as they have no carriages, and are supported only by brick-work. There are no workmen in the country capable of mounting them on carriages, nor is there wood proper for making them. Did a few vessels only wait for the sailing of those small frigates, which are almost all unfit for sea, except only two, nothing would be easier than to prevent them from returning, and to block up the ports of Mogador, Rabat, and Sallee. What would become of his commerce, and, above all, his marine, did the Christian princes cease to assist him, contrary to the interests of humanity! Would England and Spain unite only for a moment, Tangiers, his most beautiful port, would soon be so far ruined, that it could not afford shelter to his subjects, who, destitute of ships, would soon be obliged to give over their piracies. If the consuls of different nations have never made these observations, and if they have never pointed out the means of curbing the insolence of the Emperor of Morocco, it is because they are at the head of the commerce which these different powers carry on in that part of the world. The consul bought up almost all the corn of the country, and ships were sent off with it according to his consignments. The French consul is the only one who does not engage in commerce. I can positively assert, that these representatives, instead of furnishing their courts with the means of diminishing the power of the Emperor, never cease to add to his strength, and to incite him to make new pretensions. How much we assist these pirates to hurt the advantageous trade which we might carry on! Their situation renders them very dangerous; but if we leave them only their situation, it would be impossible

possible for them to profit much by it. Let impartial people pay a visit to that country, let them speak with the same sincerity as I do, and they will no doubt be convinced that the Emperor of Morocco, of all the princes in the world, would be the least able to do mischief, did the sovereigns of Europe cease to furnish him with succours.

The manner in which the Arabs of the Desert milk their flocks.

They begin by the she-camels, giving them a great many blows with their feet, until they make them rise. As soon as they are on their legs, they take off from their udder a kind of covering made of ropes worked together, which is intended to prevent the young camel from sucking. The young one then runs up to its mother, and, by its caresses, prepares her to yield her milk in greater abundance. The master and the keeper of the flock watch the moment when the lips of the young camel are covered with a white foam: they then separate it from its mother; and each resting his head on different sides, against the animal's belly, they press the udder, from which they sometimes draw five pints of milk, when the rains have rendered the earth fruitful. The keeper of the flock, after taking a few draughts every time he milks, pours the rest into a vessel destined for that purpose, and placed close by the side of his mistress; for he is allowed no other nourishment than the milk which he draws from the udder of the camels. When all the milk is thus collected, the mistress puts aside her part, which is never the least; then serves her husband and his children; and lays up the rest in a goat's skin, which she leaves exposed to the sun before the milk be made into butter. Three or four hours after, the young girls bring from the fields the sheep and the goats. The mother, who is always present at the last milking, mixes the milk procured by it with that of the camels; and when the sun has sufficiently warmed it, they separate the cream from it, in order to make butter. What remains serves as drink for the rest of the day. When the butter is made, they put it into small skins, where it acquires a strong smell, which, according to the taste of these barbarians, adds to its value. The women use it for greasing their hair: without this they would think something deficient in their dress.

We shall add two more extracts, respecting the constitution of the Arabs, and their agriculture.

These Arabs are subject to few diseases.

I have seen many old people, of both sexes, who were oppressed with no kind of infirmity. Sore eyes, and cholics, are the most usual disorders among them. Children, above all, are exposed to these, though in other respects strong and robust. In the morning it is difficult for them to open their eye-lids. With regard to the cholic, I think it is occasioned by the verdigrise which is mixed with every thing they eat or drink. The reason of its not occasioning more sudden disasters, is, perhaps, the large quantities of milk which they use. The kettles in which they cook their victuals are not tinned: they never wash them, on account of the scarcity of water; so that they remain covered with a crust of verdigrise, which they do not scrape away even when they scour them with sand. During my stay among them, I was desirous of taking that charge, and of rubbing until I should clear the verdigrise entirely away; but they absolutely forbade me, telling me that I should wear their kettle.

It sometimes happens that the fields of these barbarians are covered with plentiful crops; but, instead of waiting till the grain attains to maturity, they cut it down, and dry it over hot cinders, without reflecting that, by pursuing this method, they deprive themselves of that abundance which is necessary for the support of their families, and of straw to feed their cattle, which, for the most part, are reduced to the necessity of browsing on dry branches of trees; and that they themselves are often obliged to eat the saddles and girths from the backs of their camels. I could not see without regret the little care which these barbarians take in preparing the earth: they leave the seed between heaps of stones, and among bushes, the parched roots of which absorb all the moisture of the ground, on which the waters leave a kind of mud very proper for assisting early vegetation. The person who is employed to till the ground repairs to those spots which the rain has principally moistened, and scatters the seed here and there indifferently; after which, he turns up the earth with a plow drawn by one camel, which consequently makes a furrow of very little depth. If the moisture of the clouds happens to second his labor, each retires with his portion to some rock or cavern. In passing through more fertile cantons, I have found, under my feet, sheaves of corn, the full ears of which invited the most opulent Arab to collect them. Others, heaped one upon another, remained exposed to the injuries of the weather, because the proprietor found himself provided with enough to last him until the season when the vapours attracted by the mountains should fall down in torrents, and inundate the valleys.

LA THEORIE DU FEU, &c. *The Theory of Fire, with its Application to the Human Body.* By Dutasta Lafere, M. D. Avignon, 1788. 12mo.

THE greater part of the ancient philosophers, and among others Democritus, Plato, Leucippus, Epicurus, and Lucretius, made fire to consist in an assemblage of atoms remarkably minute, of a round figure, and possessed of great velocity. They considered them as infinitely small, because fire insinuates itself into the smallest pores, and they gave them a round figure, as being the most favorable to motion, and that which experiences least resistance on entering any body. Plato substituted a pyramidal figure for a round one, thinking that it would agree better with the rapid motion of the igneous fluid. Gassendi, among the moderns, embraced the system of the atomists. According to him, the atoms of fire drawn into the body are disengaged from it when similar atoms insinuate themselves into the pores which contain them, or when there is any internal agitation in the body like a fermentation. Light and heat are, according to this system, nothing but an igneous efflux, and burning is produced only by the tearing which it occasions. Cold is nothing but the effect of some other atoms with contrary properties. Democritus gives them a cubical figure, and Epicurus thought them to be pyramids with four faces. But without entering into a long discussion, it will be sufficient to say that fire is a substance, the particles of which being infinitely small, are endued with a most rapid motion in all directions; a substance which enlightens and warms, by affecting our organs; which penetrates all bodies, and places itself there in equilibrium; which dilates them, puts them in a state of fusion, vitrifies them, when they are composed of heterogenous matter, reduces them to vapor, when their parts do not adhere strongly together, or when they experience a considerable degree of heat; and

lastly, which decomposes those which are susceptible of decomposition.

Fire is not a modification of another being, as some philosophers pretend: it is not produced by the organization which any particles of matter whatsoever receive. It is a being of a peculiar nature, and which has characteristic properties. The velocity with which it moves is very great, and its motion has no determined direction; it diffuses itself every where around.

Is heat that sensation which one experiences when fire exercises its action on the organ of touch produced by fire? Is it a modification of it, or does it form a separate being? Some have believed that it arises from the emission of igneous particles, and others that it proceeds from a vibratory motion in the body. This second opinion is rejected by Mr. Dutasta Lafere, for several reasons; because water, the elasticity of which is exceedingly weak, becomes very soon impregnated with heat, and preserves it a long time, which ought not to be the cause.

Mr. Schele thinks that heat is not a modification of fire, but a being *per se*, a composition of phlogiston and pure air. One must read in the work itself the manner in which our author refutes that opinion. According to him, heat depends only on the motion of the igneous particles, and on the action even of the fire, which, according as it is weaker or stronger, produces upon the nervous organs which are diffused over the surface of our bodies an impression more or less considerable. Sometimes it is a pleasing and gentle sensation, sometimes it is pain.

Fire puts itself in a state of equilibrium like other fluids; it insinuates itself into all bodies, slowly into those which are dense, and sooner into those which are rare; but it remains longer in the former than in the latter. Such are the constant laws which fire observes in its progress; it dilates solids and fluids, and rare bodies, as well as those which are dense, the latter slowly, and the former more rapidly.

Fire

Fire is the principle of all fluidity; it is the only body the corpuscles of which being too elastic to adhere, naturally repel one another, and acquire by that a violent motion in all directions.

The parts of matter are volatilised by being exposed to the action of fire; they are broken, separated, and divided by the continual shock which they experience. When they become lighter than an equal bulk of air, either by their smallness or by fire, which combining with them, carries them away by its motion, they rise to the summit of the atmosphere. Substances which are already in a fluid state, are volatilised for the most part by a weak heat. Their aggregation is already almost broken.

Cold is produced only by the absence of fire; water appears colder than air because it is more dense, for otherwise in the open air their temperature is equal; but air and water in motion appear to be colder. Towards the end of a scorching day, we feel in the streets, an excessive heat, while, at the same time it is become almost insensible in the country, or on the roofs of the houses in cities. The houses preserve the heat in cities; but in the open air the lightest breeze is sufficient to dissipate it. When the sun returns to the horizon he warms both the country and cities by the heat which he diffuses on all sides; but it is in the country that the heat is felt most; for in cities the houses which prevent the heat from being dissipated prevent it also from penetrating into the streets soon, and in great quantities. For this reason, upper stories are sooner warmed in summer than those below, and in the evening grow cool much sooner.

Clocks, in winter, go too fast, because their pendulums become shorter by contraction, and in summer they go slower, because the pendulums being then rarified become longer. Watches, on the contrary, go faster in summer, because their wheels, by

being dilated, have less friction against their axles, which are not dilated in the same proportion: their thickness is much less considerable. Cold makes them go slower, because, by being contracted, the wheels approach their pivots, which occasions more friction. Every one knows that resistance is proportionable to the friction.

Combustion does not operate but by the assistance of air. Without air the strongest flame becomes soon extinguished, but it is pure or dephlogisticated air alone, which is fit for combustion. By using a machine containing dephlogisticated air, one may encrease the activity of fire, so far as to reduce the hardest metals to a state of fusion, to vitrify those which have been thought to be superior to fire, and to enflame metallic calces, which were considered as incapable of a greater degree of calcination*. One may see in the work what the author says respecting the system of phlogiston, which he proposes after Mr. Lavoisier. However, he thinks, and not without reason, that aeriform substances quit their combined fires when they pass to a concrete state, or to a new combination, and that phlogiston, in the act of combustion, disengages itself, both from the body which is consuming, and from the air which is decomposing.

Light is nothing else but fire, for their properties are the same. These are to warm, to burn, to calcine, to melt bodies, to preserve, to accelerate vegetation, and to produce life in the animal kingdom. The heat of our ovens hatches chickens, and the eggs of the tortoise, abandoned on the sands, receive life only by that of light.

The electric fluid, according to Mr. Dutasta Lafere, is nothing but fire modified by some heterogeneous matter. It affords light, burns, and hatches eggs; it aids and accelerates vegetation, and if a respectable phi-

* See the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences for the year 1782

Iosopher, Mr. Inghenhouz, could not succeed in observing this phenomenon, the want of his testimony does not destroy that of a great many others, who were too prudent to draw rash conclusions, and whose experienced eyes, strengthened by knowledge, have not taken phantoms for realities. The repeated experiments of Nollet, Nuneberg, Bertholon and Scheele place this fact beyond all doubt*. The electric fluid obeys the same laws as fire, and the properties of these two substances are the same.

Gaz, or inflammable air, is formed principally of fire; indeed, as an aeriform substance, it contains phlogiston; since in burning it reduces itself to flame, it must be chiefly composed of it. We shall close this article with an extract from what the author says concerning the composition of water.

If we burn this gaz or inflammable air in pure air, what is the consequence? The dephlogisticated air combines with its water, and precipitates its phlogiston, which returns to the state of pure fire. By this experiment we may obtain fire and water, in which the pure air is dissolved. The weight of the water which is obtained ought to be equal to the weight of the pure air and the inflammable gaz; for all the weight of the gaz comes from that of the water, since fire has no weight, consequently the weight of the water of the gaz, added to that of the pure air, ought to be equal to the whole weight of the water which remains, and in which the pure air is dissolved or combined. We see, therefore, what we ought to think of that pretended composition of water by the combustion of pure and inflammable air. That which is obtained, does not form itself, as is clear; it only disengages itself from the fire.

It is proper to know, that when it has been attempted to make an experiment on a large scale on the composition of water, the result has been very far from what was expected. Mr. Le Fevre, professor of natural philosophy at the College Royal, after consuming an immense quantity of pure and inflammable air, and after hav-

ing employed I know not how many thousand cubic inches of these two gazes, was at length able, after a long time and considerable labour, to make a few spoonfuls of water. The examination of the academy, and an authentic certificate, served to confirm so great a discovery; but, unluckily, some curious person, one of those troublesome beings, who believe nothing but what they have seen with their own eyes, thought proper to taste this water, and found that it had metamorphosed itself into an acid. It was readily discovered to be mephitic acid, and another so corrosive, that, as is said, it attacked glass. It may be easily conceived what was the consternation of enthusiasts upon this occasion. Should it be objected that these acids contain water, since they are fluids, this reasoning would have the same weight. Sulphur burnt with pure air, changes itself into a vitriolic acid; this vitriolic acid contains water, water, therefore, is formed of sulphur and pure air. It is well known that acids, in their formation, owe their fluidity to the moisture of the atmosphere, or to that of their principles, which they retain.

Mr. Dutasta Lafere announces in the end of his work, that he proposes to continue it, and to explain the causes of the heat which the human body acquires, both in a state of health and in that of sickness, if his first efforts meet with a favorable reception from the public. We are of opinion that this author, who seems to possess knowledge and abilities for discussion and analysing, deserves to be encouraged.

OSSERVAZIONI STORICHE, &c. *Historical Observations on the Natural and Political State of Wallachia and Moldavia.* Naples. 1788. 8vo.

WALLACHIA and Moldavia, though situated in Europe, are much less known, perhaps, than some parts of America. The author, therefore, here presents us with an account of what he observed most interesting during the course of twelve years which he resided in these countries.

† Mr. de Rozieres, member of several academies, and the Abbè Ormoy, have lately made new experiments, respecting the influence of electricity on vegetables, which still more confirm its power in accelerating germination, and producing a more vigorous vegetation.

BRITISH

BRITISH PUBLICATIONS.

A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, BUT MORE PARTICULARLY TO THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF AMERICA, *performed in the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, in the King George and Queen Charlotte, Captains Portlock and Dixon; embellished with twenty Copper Plates. By Captain Nathaniel Portlock. Stockdale, 1789. Quarto.*

WE have already had occasion to mention the object and destination of this voyage, in reviewing the account of it published by Captain Dixon. Captain Portlock informs us, that in May, 1785, Richard Cadman Etches and other traders entered into a commercial partnership, under the title of *The King George's Sound Company*, for the purpose of carrying on a fur trade from the Western coast of America to China. With this view, they obtained a licence from the South Sea Company, and another from the East India Company; the latter of whom engaged at the same time, to give them a freight of teas from Canton. The company having purchased a ship of 320, and a snow of 200 tons burthen, as being best fitted for such a voyage, they appointed Captain Portlock commander of the former, as well as of the expedition, and Captain Dixon of the smaller. As both these gentlemen had accompanied Captain Cook in his last voyage into the Pacific Ocean, they were deemed well qualified to carry into execution a plan, which required great nautical knowledge and great experience. Inferior officers of competent talents were at the same time appointed; and that the voyage might embrace other objects besides the profits of traffic, or the advantages of discovery, several gentlemen's sons who had shewn an inclination for a sea-faring life, were put under Captain Portlock's care, to be initiated in the knowledge of marine affairs. He at the same time engaged William Philpot Evans,

and Joseph Woodcock, two of the pupils of Mr. Wales, master of the mathematical school in Christ's Hospital, to assist in teaching the boys the rudiments of navigation, and to make drawings of remarkable lands, and of other objects.

Captain Portlock sailed from Deptford in the month of August, 1785, and after touching at Guernsey, St. Jago, and Falkland's-Islands, doubled Cape-Horn, and arrived at Karakakooa-Bay, in Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich isles, on the 26th of February, 1786. Soon after the ships had come to anchor, they were surrounded by an amazing number of the natives, both in canoes and in the water, who became so exceedingly troublesome, crawling up the cable and the ship's sides, that most of the seamen were employed in keeping the vessel clear, and it was not without some difficulty that they could get moored. By day light, next morning, they were visited by a vast number of the natives, but no Chief was to be seen among them, who had sufficient power to keep them in order. They therefore became so daring and insolent, that Captain Portlock was under the necessity of placing centinels, with cutlasses, to prevent them from boarding the vessels. This unexpected reception convinced him that nothing could, with safety, be done on shore, without the protection of a strong guard; and taking such a step might, perhaps, have irritated the natives. On this account he left Karakakooa-Bay as soon as possible, and proceeded to Woahoo, another of the Sandwich isles, which Captain Portlock considers as the most important of the whole.

Before I quit Woahoo, says he, let me observe, that I think it the finest island in the group, and most capable of being turned to advantage, were it settled by Europeans, than any of the rest, there being scarcely a spot which does not appear fertile. Here we found a great number of warriors and warlike instruments. Many of the warriors were tattooed in a manner

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totally different from any I ever took notice of amongst the Sandwich Islands; their faces were tattooed so as to appear quite black, besides great part of the body being tattooed in a variety of forms.

The great part of the daggers left by us at these islands, during our last voyage, at present seem to centre here; for we scarcely ever saw a large canoe that the people in her had not one a-piece, and at Owhyhee I do not remember seeing more than two or three.

As they are very dangerous and destructive weapons, I did not suffer any to be made in either ship, though strongly importuned to it by many of the natives. Indeed I always thought it, the last voyage, a very imprudent action to furnish the Indians with weapons which, at one time or other, might be turned against ourselves. And my suspicions were but too well founded, for with one of the daggers given by us to the natives of Owhyhee my much-lamented commander, Captain Cook, was killed; and but for them that ornament of the British nation might have lived to have enjoyed the fruits of his labour in ease and affluence, after a series of years spent in the service of his country, and for the benefit of mankind in general. He, however, unfortunately set the example, by ordering some daggers to be made after the model of the Indian pahooas; and this practice was afterwards followed by every person who could raise iron enough to make one; so that, during our stay at these islands, the armourer was employed to little other purpose than in working these destructive weapons; and so liberally were they disposed of, that the morning we were running into Karakakooa Bay, after the Resolution had sprung her foremast, I saw Maiha Maiha get eight or nine daggers from Captain Clarke in exchange for a feathered cloak; though, since our arrival at Woahoo, I have purchased some cloaks, considerably better than that of Captain Clarke's, for a small piece of iron worked into the form of a carpenter's plane-bit. These the Sandwich islanders make use of as adzes, and call them *towers*; and to them they answer every purpose wherever an edge-tool is required.

After procuring water and some refreshments at this island, our navigators visited Onechow, another of the same group. They then proceeded to the coast of America, and arrived at Coal-Harbour, in Cook's River, where they found a party of Russians; but as they had no person on board who understood the Russian language,

they procured very little information from them. As far as they could understand, they had come last from Kodiak, an island near the Schumagins, on a trading expedition. They had left their vessel at Kodiak, and proceeded to Cook's River in boats. This party consisted of twenty-five men. They had also a number of Indians among them, who had skin canoes, and who seemed to be on the most friendly terms with the Russians. The Russian chief brought Captain Portlock, as a present, a quantity of fine salmon, sufficient to serve both ships for one day; in return for which the Captain gave him some vams, and directed him how to dress them; and likewise some beef, pork, and a few bottles of brandy. Salmon are found here in great plenty.

On quitting Coal Harbour Captain Portlock proceeded up Cook's River; but being disappointed in his expectations of meeting with furs in abundance, he determined to quit it on the first opportunity, and to make his way to Prince William's Sound, where he hoped to have more success. Speaking of the commercial advantages which might be derived from this part of America, Captain Portlock says, "Besides the various sorts of furs met with here, Cook's River produces native sulphur, ginseng, snake-root, black lead, coal, together with the greatest abundance of fine salmon, and the natives behave quietly, and barter fairly, so that a most profitable trade might doubtless be carried on here, by any persons of sufficient enterprise to undertake it."

Being prevented by contrary winds from reaching Prince William's Sound, our navigators proceeded along the coast, with intention of making King George's Sound; but the weather turning out bad, and appearing to be set in for a continuance, and as their sails and rigging were much damaged, and as the crews stood greatly in need of refreshments, Captain Portlock came to a determination of leaving the coast, and of standing directly
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for Sandwich Islands, where he came to anchor, in King George's Bay, in Waohoo, on the 30th of November, 1786. Having remained at Sandwich Isles till the 3d of March, 1787, our navigators directed their course to the coast a second time, and visited Montague Island, soon after which the ships separated, and the King George proceeded to Hinchinbrooke Cove, at the entrance of Prince William's Sound. The natives here are described by Captain Portlock in the following manner.

These people are for the most part short in stature, and square-made men; their faces, men and women, are in general flat and round, with high cheek-bones, and flattish noses; their teeth are very good and white; eyes dark; quick of sight; their smell very good, and which they quicken by smelling at the snake-root parched. As to their complexions, they are generally lighter than the Southern Indians, and some of their women I have seen with rosy cheeks. Their hair is black and straight, and they are fond of having it long; but on the death of a friend they cut it short, to denote them to be in mourning; nor have I ever observed that they have any other way to mark their sorrow and concern for their relations. The men have generally bad, ill-shaped legs, which I attributed to their sitting in one constant position in their canoes. They seem possessed of as great a share of pride and vanity as Europeans; for they often paint the face and hands; their ears and noses are bored, and the under lip slit. In the hole in the nose they hang an ornament (as they deem it) made of bone or ivory, two or three inches long. At the ears they mostly wear beads, hanging down to the shoulder; and in the slit in the lip they have a bone or ivory instrument fitted, with holes in it, from which they hang beads as low as the chin. These holes in the lip disfigure them very much, some of them having it as large as their mouth. But with all this fancied finery they are remarkably filthy in their persons; and, not frequently shifting their garments, they are generally very lousy; and in times of scarcity these vermin probably serve them as an article of food, for I have seen them pick and eat to the number of a dozen or more, and they are not very small. Their clothing consists wholly of the skins of animals and birds. I must do them the justice to say, that we in general found them very friendly; and they appear to be remarkably tender and affectionate to their

women and children, that you cannot please them more than in making them small presents; but carry your attention to their women no farther, for nothing gives them greater displeasure than taking liberties with them. Another very prevalent inclination is that of thieving; which is by no means peculiar to them, but is equally to be seen in all other Indians, not only from strangers, but from one another. I have frequently, in the course of my trading with them, seen them steal from one another, and, on being detected, they will give up the articles they have stolen with a laugh, and immediately appear as unconcerned as if nothing had happened amiss. I am sure that with them thieving with dexterity is rather thought a grace than a disgrace; and the complete thief is a clever fellow, but the bungling pilferer is less admired. You may generally know the man who comes as a professed thief, for his face will be all daubed with paint; and whilst you may be viewing the curious figure he cuts with his painted face, you may be sure that his hands are not idle, if there is any thing near him worth stealing: and whenever you see the arm slip from out of the sleeve of the frock of skins which they always wear, you may be well assured that the person is intent on thieving; and they always conceal the articles they have stolen under their frock, until they have an opportunity of flowing them away in their canoes; but, notwithstanding our knowing the professed thief, and all our vigilance, they frequently stole little things from us, but of no consequence. During our intercourse with them they grew less addicted to thieving, in consequence of my sometimes appearing a little angry with them, and taking some pains to convince them of the impropriety of their behaviour. Upon the whole, they appear a good kind of people; and I am convinced, in a little time, provided a settlement of sufficient strength were established, would be an industrious set of people, in hunting, and procuring the sea-otter, and other skins, for sale to the settlers.

The articles of food of the inhabitants are fish and animals of all kinds, of which they eat very heartily when they have it in their power. They eat the vegetables which the country affords, and the inner bark of the pine tree; which, in the spring of the year, must be of infinite service in recovering them from the scurvy, with which disease I am apt to think they are much afflicted during the winter, having seen many of them with swollen legs, and sores, which I am pretty certain proceeded from that disease. As the summer advanced we saw little of those appearances. They never practise the method

thod of smoking their provisions; and, for want of salt, have no other way of curing their winter stock of fish than drying it in the sun. Their fresh fish they generally roast, by running some sticks through to spread it, and clapping it up before the fire. Their animal food they generally dress in baskets or wooden vessels, by putting to it red-hot stones, until the victuals are dressed enough; and it is surprising how quick they dress their provisions in this way.

During the summer season they lead a strange wandering life; and the shelter they live under in bad weather, when from home, is either their canoes, or small sheds made of a few sticks covered with a little bark. Their winter habitations are also very ill-made and inconvenient. Those I have seen are not more than from four to six feet high, about ten feet long, and about eight feet broad, built with thick plank, and the crevices filled up with dry moss; and in those houses they generally flow very thick. The method they use in making plank is, to split the trees with wooden or stone wedges; and I have seen a plank twenty or twenty-five feet long split from a tree by their method.

Their weapons for war are spears of sixteen or eighteen feet long, headed with iron; bows and arrows, and long knives; all of which they are amazingly dexterous in using. Their fishing implements are wooden hooks, with lines made of a small kind of rockweed, which grows to a considerable length, and will hold a good strain, if kept clear of hinks, and properly moistened. With these hooks and lines they catch halibut and cod: salmon they catch in wiers, or spear them; and herring, I believe, they catch with small nets. The implements with which they kill the sea-otter, and other amphibious animals, are harpoons made with bone, with two or more barbs; with a staff of about six or eight feet long, on which is fastened a skin or large bladder, well blown, as a buoy; and darts of about three or four feet long, which they throw with a wooden instrument of about a foot long.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Transactions of the Society instituted at London for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, with the premiums offered in the year 1789. Vol. VII. London, Doddsley 1789. Octavo, 4s.

BY publishing a work of this kind, two very important objects are

accomplished. Those improvements which are made from time to time in commerce, manufactures, and the arts, in Great Britain, are communicated to the public, and the names of those who have contributed to these improvements, are handed down to posterity with honor to themselves and to their country. Besides this, hints are furnished to the ingenious, which may greatly assist them in prosecuting discoveries beneficial to mankind, and the example of others who have received premiums, tend to excite the emulation of those who have leisure and inclination to make the same attempts. This volume, besides papers on agriculture, the polite arts, manufactures, mechanics, the colonies, and trade, contains an account of the rewards adjudged in 1788, and of presents received, with a list of officers, the premiums offered in 1789, and the names of the members.

The first article in agriculture is a letter and certificate, respecting forty eight thousand five hundred Larches, between two and four years old, planted for the Lord Bishop of Landaff, in a field called Wansfell, near Ambleside, at a distance not more than five feet, except where rocks intervened, for which his Lordship received the gold medal, being the premium adjudged for planting Larch.

The second relates to twenty seven acres, two roods, and eighteen poles of land, at Belmont, Staffordshire, planted with mixed timber trees, 132,212 in number, at two, three, four, or five feet distance, according as the land would admit, by John Sneyd, Esq; who on that account received the gold medal.

The third paper contains observations on the uses of the wood of the Spanish chestnut tree, by Mr. W. Jones of Foxdown-Hill, near Wellington, Somerset. This gentleman having lately built a house, had occasion to buy a great part of the timber, and knowing that a friend of his had some Spanish chestnuts of a large size, he purchased several of them, and used the timber for various purposes, instead of oak. As he found some

some of it very sound and finely variegated, he reserved it for doors and the balustrades of a stair case. Having colored them, by rubbing them over first with allum water, and then laying on with a brush a decoction of logwood chips, and then a decoction of Brazil wood, he found it in appearance equal to mahogany. This timber appears to be very durable.

The fourth article is a letter from *Mr. John Boste, of Athy stone upon Stower*, on the comparative advantage of the Drill and Broad-cart Husbandry, for which the gold medal was adjudged to him.

The fifth is a letter from the *Earl of Fife*, respecting cows fed six weeks on turneps, turnep-rooted cabbage, and the root of scarcity. Those fed on common turneps gave most milk; those on the turnep-rooted cabbage the next; and those on the root of scarcity the least. The milk however of the cows fed on the root of scarcity had no bad taste.

The other articles in agriculture are, A certificate and letter on the cultivation of the *Rheum Palmatum*, or true Rhubarb, for which the gold medal was adjudged to *Mr. John Bell, surgeon, at Williton, in Somersetshire*.

An account of the improvement of three hundred and twenty five acres of moor land, lying in the parishes of *Ashy-Ormside, and Warcop, in Westmoreland*, and let from eighteen pence to two shillings per acre, in its natural state, for which the silver medal was voted to *Matthew Stephenson, Esq; of Smardall Hall, Westmoreland, the proprietor of the land*.

Two letters respecting the growth of the Larch, on the estate of *Mr. Drummond, of Blair Drummond in Scotland*. One of the largest of these trees measures in circumference, at the distance of one foot from the ground and clear of roots, nine feet six inches; and in height to the extremity of the top, ninety seven feet. This tree was one of six planted in the year 1734. *Mr. Drummond* is of opinion, that if plantations of this tree are continued with the same spi-

rit for some years, there can be little doubt, that in half a century, the many thousands at present annually sent to Norway for timber, will be entirely saved to this country.

An account of the improvement of *Martin-Meer*, which was formerly a large pool, or lake of fresh water, surrounded chiefly by mosses, or boggy land, containing about three thousand six hundred and thirty-two statute acres, lying in the different manors of *Scarlsbrick, Burscough, North-Meols, Tarleton, and Rufford*, for which the gold medal was presented to *Mr. Thomas Eccleston*.

A letter from *Mr. Eccleston*, with the history of the disorder among the horned cattle at *Standish, near Wigan, in Lancashire*.

A letter from *Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. President of the Royal Society*, respecting the disorder called the scab in sheep. The cure of this disorder proposed by *Sir Joseph*, has been found fully adequate to the purpose intended.

A Letter from *Mr. Wagstaff*, on the use of the *River Conserva* as a manure.

The only paper in the polite arts is a description of the pocket memorandum book, invented by *Mr. Bromley*, for the use of persons deprived of their sight.

The articles in manufactures are, Two letters and a certificate from *Mr. Greaves, of Mill-Bank, near Warrington*, respecting paper made from raw vegetables. *Mr. Greaves* made fifteen reams of paper from the bark of withen twigs in its green state, as it was stripped from the twig, with the addition of a few green nettles.

A Letter from *Mr. Davis, of Salisbury-court, Fleet-street*, sent with some specimens of marbled paper, superior in elegance of pattern and variety of colors to those commonly made, for which the silver medal was voted him by the society.

Two letters from the *Rev. Mr. George Swayne, of Pucklechurch, near Bristol*, giving an account of his method of breeding silk worms, together

ther with a description of his apparatus for that purpose.

Five letters giving an account of improvements made in spinning wool, by *Mrs A. ne Ives, of Spalding*. Miss Ives, we are told, spins only for her own amusement, and having in the winter of 1786 finished a gown, a pattern of which was sent to Sir Joseph Banks, he wrote to her that it was the finest he had seen, and that the finest spinning he had heard of was done by a Mary Powley, of East Deerham, Norfolk in 1754, which was one hundred and fifty skains to a pound, only adding sixpence to the weight. This raised an emulation in Miss Ives to excel her, and Sir Joseph saw her afterwards spinning the long Lincolnshire, a skain of which weighed two drachms two grains, and was about one hundred and twenty-three skains to the pound.

Under the head of Mechanics we find some letters and certificates on the utility of the gun harpoon in striking whales. *Captain Wheatly* writes to the society as follows:

I have been informed lately of the encouragement given by you for the use of the Harpoon-guns, in the Whale-fishery. I beg leave to lay before you the following instance of their utility, in the Britannia, belonging to Mr. John Thompson, of London, under my command, during the three last seasons, in Davis's Straits; in which time we killed fourteen large whales, and in all of which the guns have been the principal instruments of their destruction: eight of which were first struck by the gun-harpoon; and the others, although not the first, were generally the second and third: and often when a boat, with the common harpoon, dare not approach them, by reason of their throwing about their fins and tails, the gun, at a safe distance of eight, twelve, or fifteen fathoms, has given them their mortal wound. Our two guns are made by Stagbold of Stratford.

The greatest inconvenience we laboured under was the rain or snow, and sometimes the sea wetting the lock: to remove that obstacle, I had a case of leather, lined with tin, to fit round the gun, and over the lock, big enough to fire the gun with the case on; so that we could fire in any weather: and found thimbles made of wire, twisted in the slit of the harpoon,

and a bit of cork in the upper end of the harpoon, to answer the purpose very safely and well.

Their uses in calm and still weather are very great; as a whale, although it is a timorous creature, will very often let a boat approach it to twenty, fifteen, and even ten fathoms, before it sinks; all of which distances are in the reach of the gun, but none of them in the reach of the hand-harpoon.

Then follows several instances of its utility in striking whales, and the names of the persons who struck them, which are confirmed by the testimony of other captains employed in the whale fishery. As an encouragement the society give a premium of two guineas to every person who strikes a whale with this instrument.

A description of a machine for twitching wool, invented by *Mr. Hughes, mill-wright, of Coggeshall, in the county of Essex*, for which he received a bounty of twelve guineas.

Account of a new machine for repairing roads, called a Road Harrow, invented by *Robt Harriot, Esq; of Great Stambridge, in the county of Essex*.

Several papers explaining a method for supplying the loss of a Ship's Rudder at sea; invented by *Captain Pakenham*, for which he received the gold medal.

Under the article colonies and trade, there is a letter from *Mr. George Wilson*, on the introduction of the Cinnamon Tree into the island of Jamaica. The specimens sent to the society fully shewed that the tree was of the true kind, and that it was in a very promising state.

Mr. Wilson, in his letter to *Mr. Moore*, Secretary to the Society, says, "I have now the happiness to transmit to you a specimen of the bark of 'the *laurus Cinnamomi*, which, considering that it was taken from a very young tree, eminently possesses the true flavor of the cinnamon, and may encourage us to expect, in a few years, that we shall be able from our own islands to rival the Dutch in the sale of that elegant and valuable spice."

POETRY.

P O E T R Y.

THE SLAVERY OF GREECE*.

UNRIVAL'D Greece! thou ever honor'd
name, [Fame!

Thou nurse of Heroes dear to deathlefs
Tho' now to worth, to honor all unknown,
Thy lustre faded, and thy glories flown,
Yet still shall Memory with reverted eye
Trace thy past worth, and view thee with
a sigh. [tering hand,

Thee Freedom cherish'd once with fond-
And breath'd undaunted valor through the
land.

Here the stern spirit of the Spartan foil,
The child of Poverty, inur'd to toil.
Here lov'd by Pallas and the sacred Nine,
Once did fair Athens' tow'ry glories shine.
To bend the bow, or the bright faulchion
wield,

To lift the bulwark of the brazen shield,
To tofs the terror of the whizzing spear,
The conqu'ring standard's glitt'ring glo-
ries rear, [rear,

And join the madd'ning battle's loud ca-
How skill'd the Greeks; confess, what Per-
sians slain [plain;
Where strew'd on Marathon's ensanguin'd
When heaps on heaps the routed squadrons
fell,

And with their gaudy myriads peopled hell.
What millions bold Leonidas withstood,
And seal'd the Grecian freedom with his
blood;

Witness Thermopylæ! How fierce he trod,
How spoke a Hero, and how mov'd a God!
The rush of nations could alone sustain,
While half the ravag'd globe was arm'd in
Let Leuctra say, let Mantinea tell, [vain.
How great Epaminondas fought and fell!

Nor war's vast art alone adorn'd thy
fame,

But mild Philosophy endear'd thy name.
Who knows not, sees not with admiring
eye, [die?

How Plato thought, how Socrates could
To bend the arch, to bid the column rise,
And the tall pile aspiring pierce the skies;
The awful fane magnificently great,
With pictur'd pomp to grace, and sculp-
tur'd state, [thone,

This Science taught; on Greece each Science
Here the bold statue started from the stone;
Here warm with life the swelling canvass
glow'd; [flow'd.

Here big with thought the Poet's raptures
Here Homer's lip was touch'd with sacred
fire, [lyre;

And wanton Sappho tun'd her amorous

Here bold Tyræus rous'd th' enervate
throng,

Awak'd to glory by th' inspiring song;
Here Pindar soar'd a nobler, loftier way,
And brave Alcæus scorn'd a tyrant's sway.
Here gorgeous Tragedy with great controul
Touch'd every feeling of the impassion'd
soul;

While in soft measure tripping to the song
Her comic Sister lightly danc'd along.—

This was thy state! but ah! how chang'd
thy fame,

And all thy glories fading into shame:
What? that thy bold, thy freedom-breath-
ing land [mand!

Should crouch beneath a Tyrant's stern com-
That Servitude should bind in galling chain,
Whom Asia's millions once oppos'd in
vain;

Who cou'd have thought? who sees with-
Thy cities mouldering, and thy walls o'er-
thrown, [fane,

That where once tower'd the stately solemn
Now moss-grown ruins strew the ravag'd
plain,

And unobserv'd but by the traveller's eye
Proud, vaulted domes in fretted fragments
lye,

And the fall'n column, on the dusty ground,
Pale Ivy throws its sluggish arms around.

Thy sons (sad change!) in abject bon-
dage sigh;

Unpitied toil, and unlamented die.
Groan at the labors of the galling oar,

Or the dark caverns of the mine explore.
The glitt'ring tyranny of Othman's sons,
The pomp of horror which surrounds
their thrones,

Have awed their servile spirits into fear,
Spurn'd by the foot they tremble and re-
vere. [hour,

The day of Labor, Night's sad, sleepless
Th' inflictive scourge of arbitrary power,
The bloody terror of the pointed steel,

The murderous flake, the agonizing wheel,
And (dreadful choice) the bowstring, or
the bowl, [soul,

Damps their faint vigor, and unmans the
Disastrous Fate! still tears will fill the eye,
Still recollection prompt the mournful sigh;

When to the mind recurs thy former fame,
And all the horrors of thy present shame.

So some tall rock, whose bare broad
bosom high, [clement sky;

Tow'rs from the earth, and braves th'im-
On whose vast top the blackening deluge
pours, [roars;

At whose wide base the thundering Ocean

* From the *Microcosm*. S

In conscious pride its huge gigantic form
 Surveys imperious, and defies the storm,
 Till worn by age, and mouldering to
 decay,
 Th'insidious waters wash its base away.
 It falls, and falling cleaves the trembling
 ground,
 And spreads a tempest of destruction round.

THE BARD'S FAREWELL TO THE
 PLACE OF HIS NATIVITY.

AN IMPROMPTU.

BY MR. E. RHODES*.

"LO! where he breaks o'er yon high
 eastern hill, [his ray
 "Tho' slow his progress, and tho' faint
 "That cheers this sadly-drooping heart,
 yet still [day.
 "He glows, the welcome harbinger of

"The cold and chilling mists far hence
 retire, [sing gale,
 "Health's rostrate treasures load the past-
 "Whilst all the faded orbs of night expire,
 "And purple radiance lights the distant
 vale

"Returning day wakes melody divine;
 "The song of pleasure warbles thro' the
 air,
 "Imparting joy to ev'ry heart but mine—
 "A heart which Nature formed, alas!
 for care."

—As wandering near a forest's ample
 bound, [drear,
 Where pensive Echo held her dwelling
 Intent to catch each undulating sound,
 Accents like these assail'd my listening
 ear—

Quick glanced my eye in search of whence
 they flow'd; [oak,
 At length, reclined beneath a blasted
 A youthful form, the eastern glim'ring
 shew'd; [spoke.
 Short was his pause ere thus again he

"Tell me ye dawning splendors of the sky,
 "At whose approach night's murky
 clouds disperse;

"Why have your beauties caught my eager
 eye? [verse?
 "Why planted in my soul the love of

"Why have I been enamoured of the
 stream [sleep?
 "That rushes foaming down yon rocky

"Why view'd with pleasure Cynthia's
 languid beam, [deep?
 "When sporting on the bosom of the

"Why have I listen'd to the poets' song?
 "Why heard, enraptur'd, their Eolian
 lyres? [throng,
 "Why, ardent, wish'd to join the tuneful
 "Till in my breast they wak'd congo-
 nial fires?

"Ah, me! ill-fated was the luckless time
 "I soar'd beyond the grov'ling fons
 fons of prose, [rhime!
 "And boldly dar'd to build the lofty
 "For now my friends are turn'd, alas!
 to foes.

"Thus, then, compell'd, reluctantly I go
 "To seek for fortune in a happier sphere:
 "Shield me, kind Heav'n! from guilt, if
 not from woe!"—
 I heard, and mourn'd his parting with a
 tear.

TASKER'S ODE TO THE KING,
 ON HIS
 ARRIVAL AT WEYMOUTH.

I.

THE Nation's loyal vows shall not be
 vain!
 Goddess of health, Hygeia! from the main
 Wafted by heal'ng breezes rise;
 Aid the mild influence of the skies;
 Expand thy Zephyr's gentle gales
 O'er Dorset hills, and Melcombe's vales:
 Pure air from strength'ning Ocean bring,
 Fragrant and fresh, for Britain's King—
 Pure air, instinct with native power,
 Unfoil'd, by noxious herb or flower.

II.

God of the Sea! (whose torrents cease to
 roar,
 And in slow tide,
 Delighted glide
 On Royal Melcombe's* circling shore)
 From hidden treasures of thy wealth,
 Give that most precious jewel—health;
 And yield it as a tribute free,
 Great Ruler of the deep! from thee.
 Establish'd health—most brilliant gem
 That can adorn a Monarch's diadem.

III.

God of the Sea! since George hath deign'd
 to lave
 In thy salt stream, and vigour-giving wave,
 Brace to new strength his scepter'd hand,
 Strongly to grasp the Ensign of Command,

* Author of a tragedy and poems reviewed in our Magazine of June last.

† The ancient name of Weymouth, was Melcombe Regis, or King's Melcombe.

And raise it high!—till distant realms
obey,
And court the umpire of its righteous sway;
Second to thee, let him controul the main,
But in his Subjects' hearts without a rival
reign.

IV.

Great God of healing, heat, and light!
O Soul! elate in beaming car,
In radiant course conspicuous far,
Resume thy wonted splendors bright;
Bid the foul mists and vapours fly,
That late obscur'd thy piercing eye;
Bid the ripe corn-fields laugh and sing,
In joyful sympathy with Britain's King;
Diffuse o'er Charlotte's cheek the lasting
smile,
And let the chearing beam illumine Al-
bion's Idel

V.

Ye Maids on Pindus' flowery top who
dwell,
Attune to dulcet notes the sounding shell;
Exert your magic power, and charms
divine,
With rosy-finger'd Morn, harmonious
Nine!
Round George's patriot brow the wreath
of health to twine.

VI.

While nobler Bards may strike the lyre,
Impregnate with extatic fire!
Permit thy humble votary to bring
His mite of song to thee, O King!
E'en as the gentle rivulet of Wey
Rolls his small current to the mighty Sea.

SONNET TO THE SETTING SUN.

BY A LADY.

FOUNTAIN of Beauty! oft as I behold
The veil of Evening thy resplendence
shroud,
Seesthy mild beams empurple every cloud,
And o'er the ocean pour the heaving
gold;
And from this height discern a deeper
hue
Steal o'er yon wood, and check the linnet's
lay.
Hear his mellifluous cadence die away,
And view the rock-rose droop beneath
the dew;
The grandeur of that pow'rful Hand I own,
Which clothes in amber light thy morn-
ing throne,

And bids thee in the Zenith radiant
shine!
But when from Western Skies thy beauty
flows,
His mercy in thy soften'd splendor glows,
And fills my penive foul with love di-
vine!

ANGELINA.

ON LOOKING AT THE PICTURE OF A
BEAUTIFUL FEMALE.*

WHAT dazzling beauties strike my ra-
vish'd eyes,
And fill my soul with pleasure and sur-
prise?
What blooming sweetness smiles upon that
face?
How mild, yet how majestic ev'ry grace!
In those bright eyes what more than mimic
fire
Benignly shines, and kindles gay desire?
Yet chasten'd Modesty, fair white-rob'd
dame,
Triumphant sits to check the rising flame.
Sure nature made thee her peculiar care,
Was ever form so exquisitely fair?
Yes, once there was a form thus heav'nly
bright,
But now 'tis veil'd in everlasting night;
Each glory which that lovely face could
boast,
And ev'ry charm, in traceless dust is lost;
An unregarded heap of ruins lies
That form which lately drew ten thousand
eyes.
What once was courted, lov'd, ador'd, and
prais'd,
Now mingles with the dust from whence
'twas rais'd.

No more soft dimpling smiles those
cheeks adorn,
Whose rosy tincture sham'd the rising
morn;
No more with sparkling radiance shine
those eyes,
Nor over those the fable arches rise;
Nor from those ruby lips soft accents flow,
Nor lillies on the snowy forehead blow;
All, all are cropp'd by death's impartial
hand,
Charms could not bribe, nor beauty's pow'r
withstand;
Not all that crowd of wond'rous charms
could save
The fair possessor from the dreary grave.

How frail is beauty, transient, false and
vain!
It flies with morn, and ne'er returns again.

* From Poems moral and entertaining by Miss Lewis, now Mrs. Clark, of Tetbury;
lately published for the benefit of the Infirmary at Gloucester, the Hospital at Bath,
and the Sunday Schools at Tetbury.

Death, cruel ravager, delights to prey
Upon the young, the lovely, and the gay.
If death appear not, oft corroding pain,
With pining sickness in her languid train,
Blights youth's gay spring with some un-
timely blatt,

And lays the blooming field of beauty
waste;

But should these spare, still time creeps on
apace,

And plucks with wither'd hand each win-
ning grace;

The eyes, lips, cheeks, and bosom he dis-
arms,

No art from him can shield exterior
charms.

But would you, fair ones, be esteem'd, ap-
prov'd,

And with an everlasting ardor lov'd,
Would you in wrinkled age admirers find;

In ev'ry female virtue dress the mind;
Adorn the heart and teach the soul to

charm,
And when the eyes no more the break can

warm,
These ever-blooming beauties shall inspire

Each gen'rous heart with friendship's fa-
cred fire;

These charms shall neither wither, fade,
nor fly,

Pain, sickness, time, and death they dare
defy.

When the pale tyrant's hand shall seal your
doom,

And lock your ashes in the silent tomb,
These beauties shall in double lustre rise,

Shine round the soul, and waft it to the
skies.

ON THE DEATH OF A FAVORITE LAP DOG.

BY A LADY.

*Quisnam hac in funera missos
Castiget luctus; gemit inter bella peremptum
Parthus equum, fidosque canes flevit Moloſsi,
Et volucres habuere rogam.*

HOW can I stop the tears that flow;

Or what can mitigate my woe?

How dismal is my case!

Ah! cruel was thy hand, O! death,

To stop my dearest Pompey's breath,

The sweetest of his race.

Faithful and gentle, loving, mild;

He never yet a cushion foil'd,

Or on a carpet p—d;

Was always flattering, easy, gay,

And lov'd to romp, to fawn and play,

Still counting to be kiss'd,

How gracefully his tail he'd move,
In token of sincerest love, when stroak'd,

Or when carefs'd!

How much my smiles he seem'd to prize!

The joy it sparkled in his eyes,

When to my bosom press'd.

Now cold and breathless see him lie,
A picture of mortality.

Ah! cruel shocking sight.

I cannot—cannot now forbear—

I will—I must let fall a tear,

In melancholy plight!

No more to me the genial spring,
With all its joys, can pleasure bring;

The masquerade nor play;

Hence, banish'd far be ev'ry smile!

Nought can the tedious hours beguile!—

Ah! cruel, fatal day!

How honor'd once avails thee not;

By whom carefs'd, by whom begot;

Yet, when to dust return'd,

The sculptur'd tomb thy worth shall shew,

And let the latest ages know

How for thy fate I mourn'd!

HORACE, BOOK II. ODE XI. IMITATED.

TO A FRIEND.

*Quid Bellicofus Cantaber et Scythes
Hirpine Quinti cogitet, Adria
Divisus objecto, remittas
Quarere, &c.*

GIVE o'er my friend; give o'er to care

What Russia and the Swede prepare;

Nor anxious for the future be;

For life is short we plainly see.

Both youth and beauty soon decay,

And age comes creeping every day;

Age, that will sleep and health destroy,

And rob us of all am'rous joy.

The vernal flowers don't always blow,

Nor Phæbe the same visage show;

Why should you, then, with cares be spent,

Or let vain trifles you torment?

Come, rather, in the shade reclin'd,

Calm and contented in your mind,

With wine let's every care expel,

For wine all cordials doth excel.

What powder'd footman, while we dine,

With ice shall cool our fervid wine?

Or who shall hither Chloë bring?

Who strikes with art the quiv'ring string.

Go, quickly! hither let her haste,

With hair dress'd in the simplest taste:

Her song can mirth and joy inspire,

And raise, tho' pall'd, our am'rous fire!

MONTHLY.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, May 5.

LORD Loughborough informed the House that there was to be a trial at the bar tomorrow, in the Court of Common Pleas; that many witnesses were in town from Norfolk, and that it would be attended with much inconvenience were it to go off till a future day; his Lordship hoped, therefore, that he might be indulged by having the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. put off till Thursday next. The Marquis of Stafford made the motion, and the trial was adjourned till to-morrow, and a message sent to the Commons to acquaint them therewith.

The bill for suspending, for a time to be limited, the County Election Act, was returned from the Commons, with the amendments agreed to.

Lord Rawdon presented a petition signed by several Catholic Dissenters, complaining of several unfavorable sentiments entertained of them by the English Protestants, and praying relief. The same was read by the Clerk, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Callico Printers Bill, the Bill relative to the Smelting of Lead, the Hastings Paving Bill, the Renfrew Road Bill, the Longcliffe Inclosure Bill, and the Grooby Inclosure Bill, were brought from the Commons, and read a first time. The Quebec Corn Bill, the Perth Road Bill, the Stafford Road Bill, the Forfar Road Bill, and the Urchfoul Inclosure Bill, were read a second time, and committed for Wednesday. The Ely Drainage Bill was also read a second time, and committed for Friday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, May 5.

A petition was presented against the Feversham Bill, which being read, was referred to the Committee on the Bill, with counsel to be heard on both sides. The St. Chad's Church Bill, and the Sibford Ferris Inclosure Bill, were read a second time, and committed. Moved, "That the papers delivered to this House on the 28th day of April last, containing Copies of Six

Accounts by the Inspector General of Exports and Imports of Great Britain, be printed for the use of the Members of this House." The Militia Pay Bill, and the Banham Inclosure Bill, were reported, and ordered to be ingrossed. A petition against the Cromford Canal Bill was presented, read, and ordered to lie on the table till the second reading of the Bill.

WEDNESDAY, May 6.

Mr. Dempsler brought in the Bill for explaining and amending the Act for imposing additional duties and restrictions on Hawkers and Pedlars, which was read a first time.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for repealing the County Register Bill, Mr. Blackburn in the Chair.

On the clause for reviving the old laws repealed by the former Act,

Mr. Popham said, the assessment of the land-tax was in general left to persons so ill qualified to judge of the rights of freeholders, that great part of the inconveniences attending county elections had arisen from that cause alone. He suggested that a common register, to be made by the Clerk of the Peace in each county, would be sufficient; which, to avoid expence, might be taken from the returns made by the High Constables of persons to serve on juries, or one person might be commissioned to register all the freeholders of a district.

Mr. Powys said that was not the proper time to consider those suggestions. He wished the sense of the House to be taken on the business as early as possible; because if the Bill should be repealed, some amendment and explanation of the one which he had had the honor to introduce would be necessary.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that having heard so many objections to the Bill of last session from different parts of the country, and from Members of great consideration in the House, he did not mean to oppose the repeal; but he still considered a register as an important constitutional object, which he desired to be understood as not having relinquished by assenting to the repeal.

Captain Berkley suggested the propriety of appointing a Committee to consider of and prepare a motion for a Register Bill.

Mr.

Mr. Crewe said he meant to leave out a clause respecting the payment of the expenses incurred by the Bill of last session.

Mr. Sheridan approved of Captain Berkley's proposal for a Committee, as the old laws were by no means perfect.

The Master of the Rolls thought *Mr. Powys's* Bill might be made to answer the end.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer desired time to consider of the payment of the expense, and wished the clause relative to it to remain at present, as it could be left out, if necessary, in a subsequent stage of the Bill.

Mr. Crewe assented, and the Bill went through the Committee.

The House being refused, *Captain Berkley* gave notice, that he should move to-morrow for a Committee to consider of a new Register Bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, May 7.

Lord Effingham said he had a petition from a person who was materially concerned in the Ely drainage, and who wished to have an opportunity to be heard before the Committee in respect to a clause inserted therein. His Lordship said, that as the petitioner wished to consult proper persons previous to the meeting of the Committee, he should move to have it postponed for a fortnight. *Lord Townshend* offered some reasons against so long an adjournment. The Lord Chancellor proposed to put off the Committee on the Bill till Monday next, by which time the parties would know whether the objections were serious or frivolous.

The Militia Pay Bill, the New Shoreham Harbour Bill, the Brandon Bridge Road Bill, the Stourbridge Road Bill, the Shoreditch Road Bill, the Old-street Road Bill, and the Banham Inclosure Bill, were brought from the Commons.

The Wanstead Church Bill, the Stafford Road Bill, the Perth Road Bill, the Forfar Road Bill, the Urchfoul Inclosure

Bill, and the Grooby Inclosure Bill, were reported.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, May 7.

A message was brought by *Mr. Holford* and *Mr. Walker*, two Masters in Chancery, to acquaint the Commons that the trial of *Warren Hastings* was put off till Tuesday next. The Brandon Road Bill was read a third time, and passed. A petition of the Roman Catholics was presented, read, and ordered to lie on the table. The Lynn Harbour Bill was presented, and read a first time. An account was, upon motion, ordered of the arrears of window lights, on the 5th of January, 1789; and also an account of monies in the hands of the respective receivers, on the 5th of January, 1789. A motion was made that there be laid before this House, "An account of the total number of houses charged or chargeable with the duties on houses, windows, and lights; as also of the total number of cottages exempted from the payment of the duty, according to the last survey; together with an account of the total number of houses throughout Scotland chargeable with the duties on houses and windows; and also an account of the income of, and charges upon, the Consolidated Fund, ending on the 5th day of January, 1789." The order of the day was read for the second reading of the Cromford Canal Bill: counsel were called to the bar, and heard upon it.

Mr. Villiers presented a petition purporting to be the petition of the Catholic Dissenters of England, and prefaced his motion, "That the petition be brought up," with saying, that as it was the character of the House to make itself as accessible as possible to every description of subjects who in decent and respectful terms desired to be heard, he had thought it his duty to present the petition. *Mr. Villiers* stated the prayer of the petitioners, and then presented it. The petition was read, and, upon motion, ordered to lie on the table.*

Mr.

* As this petition may enable our readers to form some idea of the present sentiments of the Roman Catholics in this country, respecting several points of their religion nearly connected with government, we shall subjoin a copy of it. The petition was as follows—

The humble petition of the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves and others, Catholic Dissenters of England,

Sheweth,

That sentiments unfavorable to your petitioners, as citizens and subjects, have been entertained by English Protestants, and that your petitioners are subject to various penal laws, on account of principles which are asserted to be maintained by your petitioners, and

Mr. Sheridan said, several gentlemen wished to know when he should bring forward his intended motion relative to the Royal

boroughs of Scotland; he therefore rose to say, that when an Honourable and learned Gentleman, then absent from town, [Mr. Dundas]

and other persons of their religion, and which principles are dangerous to society, and totally repugnant to political and civil liberty.

That your petitioners think it a duty, which they owe to their country as well as to themselves, to protest in a formal and solemn manner against doctrines that they condemn, and that constitute no part whatever of their principles, religion, or belief.

That your petitioners are the more anxious to free themselves from such imputations, because divers Protestants, who profess themselves to be real friends to liberty of conscience, have nevertheless avowed themselves hostile to your petitioners, on account of the opinions which your petitioners are so supposed to hold; and your petitioners do not blame those Protestants for their hostility, if it proceeds (as your petitioners hope it does) not from an intolerant spirit in matters of religion, but from their being misinformed as to matters of fact.

That your petitioners acknowledge that they should merit the reproach of, being dangerous enemies to the state, if it were true that they had adopted the maxims that are erroneously imputed to them; but your petitioners detest those unchristianlike and execrable maxims; and your petitioners severally claim (in common with men of all other religions) as a matter of natural justice, that your petitioners ought not to suffer for, or on account of any wicked or erroneous doctrines that may have been held, or that may be held by any foreign Roman Catholics, which doctrines your petitioners publicly disclaim; any more than any of the British Protestants ought to be rendered responsible for any dangerous doctrines that may be held by any foreign Protestants, which doctrines they, the said British Protestants, disavow.

I. That your petitioners have been accused of holding, as a principle of their religion, That Princes excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or by authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or other persons. But so far is the abovementioned unchristianlike and abominable position from being a principle that your petitioners hold, that they reject, abhor, and detest it, and every part thereof, as execrable and impious; and your petitioners do solemnly declare, that neither the Pope, either with or without a General Council, nor any prelate, nor any priest, nor any assembly of prelates or priests, nor any ecclesiastical power whatever, can absolve the subjects of this realm, or any of them, from their allegiance to his Majesty King George the Third; who is, by authority of the legislature, the lawful King of this realm, and of all the dominions thereunto belonging.

II. That your petitioners have also been accused of holding, as a principle of their religion, That implicit obedience is due from them to the orders and decrees of Popes and General Councils; and that therefore, if the Pope, or any General Council, should, for the good of the church, command your petitioners to take up arms against government, or by any means to subvert the laws and liberties of this country, or to exterminate persons of a different religion from your petitioners, the accusers of your petitioners assert, that your petitioners hold themselves bound to obey such orders or decrees, on pain of eternal fire. Whereas your petitioners positively deny, That they owe any such obedience to the Pope and General Council, or to either of them: And your petitioners believe, that no act that is in itself immoral or dishonest can ever be justified by or under color that it is done either for the good of the church, or in obedience to any ecclesiastical power whatever. Your petitioners acknowledge no infallibility in the Pope: and they neither apprehend nor believe, that their disobedience to any such orders or decrees (should any such be given or made) could subject your petitioners to any punishment whatsoever. That your petitioners do solemnly declare, That no church, nor any prelate, nor any priest, nor any assembly of prelates or priests, nor any ecclesiastical power whatever, hath, have, or ought to have, any jurisdiction or authority whatsoever within this realm, that can, directly or indirectly, affect or interfere with the independence, sovereignty, laws, constitution, or government thereof, or the rights, liberties, persons, or properties, of the people of the said realm, or of any of them, save only and except by the authority of Parliament, and that any such assumption of power would be an usurpation.

III. That your petitioners have likewise been accused of holding, as principles of their religion, That the Pope, by virtue of his spiritual power, can dispense with the obligations of any compact or oath, taken or entered into by any person of the religion of your petitioners; that therefore no oath of allegiance, or other oath, can bind your petitioners; and consequently, that your petitioners can give no security for their allegiance to any government. That your petitioners admit that this conclusion would be just, if the original proposition upon which it is founded were true; but your petitioners

was] should return, he would give notice of the day on which he would bring forward his motion.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, MAY 8

Their Lordships, after having made progress through some private bills, heard Counsel in a Scots Appeal, and adjourned about five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, MAY 8.

The order of the day being read, Mr. Beaumont rose to make his promised motion, respecting the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. After apologizing to the House, for again bringing forward a motion, which they had thought proper to reject last year, he called upon them to imitate the examples of liberality and toleration set them by the surrounding nations; and hoped, from their

justice, that they would not, for the intemperate zeal of a few interested individuals, persist in punishing a numerous body of men, who, he could affirm, from his personal knowledge of them, were as loyal as any other description of their fellow subjects. The grievances under which they labored were not of a religious, but of a civil nature; not the prevention of their conscientious worship, but an illiberal and severe exclusion from all employments, whether civil or military, under that government which it was their inclination as well as duty to support and defend. By the act, of the operation of which they had so much reason to complain, if one of them should accept of an employment, without receiving the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, and of course, in violation of their consciences, they were liable to the enormous penalty of Five Hundred Pounds, the whole of which was held out as a temptation to any one who chose to inform: but the injury did not end here, for his conviction rendering him incapable of suing for his debts, if not able to command the penalty, he had no alternative left but to perish miserably in a gaol. Such were the evil

ditioners positively deny that they hold any such principles; and they do solemnly declare, that neither the Pope, nor any prelate, nor any priest, nor any assembly of prelates or priests, nor any ecclesiastical power whatever, can absolve your petitioners, or any of them, from, or can previously or subsequently dispense with, the obligations of any compact or oath whatsoever.

IV. That your petitioners have also been accused of holding, as a principle of their religion, That not only the Pope, but even a priest, has power, at his will and pleasure, to pardon the sins of persons of the religion of your petitioners; and therefore, that no person of the religion of your petitioners, can possibly give any security for his allegiance to any government, inasmuch as the Pope, or a priest, can pardon perjury, rebellion, and high treason. That your petitioners acknowledge also the justness of this conclusion, if the proposition on which it is founded were not totally false: But your petitioners do solemnly declare, That, on the contrary, they believe that no sin whatever can be forgiven at the will of any Pope, or of any priest, or of any person whomsoever; but that a sincere sorrow for past sins, a firm resolution to avoid future guilt, and every possible atonement to God and the injured neighbour, are the previous and indispensable requisites to establish a well founded expectation of forgiveness.

V. That your petitioners have also been accused of holding, as a principle of their religion, That "faith is not to be kept with heretics;" so that no government which does not profess the same religion as your petitioners, can have any security from your petitioners for their allegiance and peaceable behaviour. But your petitioners reject, reprobate, and abhor, the doctrine, That "faith is not to be kept with heretics," as being contrary to religion, morality, and common honesty. And your petitioners do hold and solemnly declare, that no breach of faith with, or injury to, or hostility against, any person whomsoever, can ever be justified by reason of, or under pretence that such person is an heretic or an infidel.

That your petitioners further solemnly declare, That they do make this declaration and protestation, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of the same, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever. And that your petitioners humbly conceive, that your petitioners, who thus solemnly disclaim, and from their hearts abhor, the above-mentioned abominable and unchristianlike principles, ought not to be put on a level with any other men who may hold and profess those principles.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that the Honorable House will be pleased to grant such relief to your petitioners as this Honorable House in its wisdom shall deem to be just.

consequences

consequences of this act, unbalanced by any good. The Bishops of this country, he said, had no occasion to fear that the dissenters would intrude into their enviable situations, because, independent of the industry used by the latter for their advancement, it was well known that it was a leading principle among the Presbyterians to preserve their pastors in a state of equality and mediocrity. They were equally incapable of accepting the highest and lowest offices of the State, from a seat at the Board of Trade to the office of a Tide-Waiter, without the previous qualification of receiving the sacrament. This Mr. Beaufoy termed a shocking contamination of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; making it the instrument to gauge beer barrels and measure soap vats.

After reading extracts containing the evils complained of from the acts, he concluded with moving, "That a Committee be appointed to consider of such parts of the Corporation and Test acts as prevent persons from accepting any office, civil or military, without taking the oaths and the sacraments prescribed therein."

Sir Henry Houghton seconded the motion.

Lord North rose to oppose it. His Lordship said, after a long life spent in an increasing reverence of those laws which he admired from the beginning, it was his decided opinion, notwithstanding the unceasing opposition they had met with from that Hon. Gentleman, that they ought to be defended as the great bulwark of the constitution, and he cautioned the House of the danger of undermining them; but while he thus opposed their wishes, he begged he might not be thought to be an enemy to them as a body.

His Lordship observed, that it was an established maxim of politics, that no person should be entrusted with places of power, without giving every security for his attachment to the established church; it was plain, therefore, that if persons were averse to giving that security, the laws requiring it were not laws of persecution, but of safety. As to their being intended, as was said, for the mere exclusion of Roman Catholics, that was by no means the case; they were intended for the purpose of shutting out numbers of fanatics of all descriptions, who were inclined to be troublesome in the times in which they were enacted.

King William, while Prince of Orange, had declared by letter, and had afterwards, while seated on his throne, declared, as his sentiments, that all people in power should be of the established religion of the country. If the complainants had it in their power by their compliance with certain rules to entitle themselves to certain privileges, it was absurd to call the enforcing those rules a persecution.

Mr. Smith spoke in favor of the repeal.

Mr. Fox professed himself as differing

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both from the Noble Lord and the Gentleman who had spoken last. It had long been a matter of dispute whether religion was or was not connected with civil government. On that point his opinion was decided—they neither were, nor ought at all to be connected. In one only point they agreed, that the cultivation of the one tended to promote the good purposes of the other.

Government had nothing to do with the private sentiments or opinions of any individual. When those opinions appeared by action, then, and not till then, had they a right to decide on their being good or bad. In this point of view he objected to certain reflections thrown on the Roman Catholics and their tenets; he had no objection to the *Roman Catholics*, but to the *Papists*; a distinction, he trusted, the House could readily make. It had been urged in favor of the Test act, that it had an existence of one hundred years; but its origin was owing to the violence of the times, which rendered it then necessary, and that necessity having ceased, the effect of it should also be done away. He asked where was the reason in desiring a Gentleman, to whom any office was about to be given, to tell what were his sentiments on religion. Or were Gentlemen aware that the Dissenters here were of the established religion of Scotland? It followed that if we were right, they of course must be wrong, and of course ought to be excluded from all places in their own country. Did Gentlemen recollect that this act had been for a long time annually suspended; if that was right, why not suspend it once more, namely, for ever? He would not have the House go into a Committee, without they meant to repeal the bill; it would be wrong to enter into complaints, and, having found them true, refuse to redress them.

He concluded with appealing to the liberality of their sentiments for remedying the complaints of the Dissenters, using this quotation,

"Tuque prior parce, genus qui ducis Olym-
po."

After a few observations from Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Hawkins Brown, the question was put, when there appeared,

Against the motion	—	122
For it	—	102
Majority		20

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MAY 11.

The Callico Printers bill went through a Committee, and several other private bills were read a first time. The bill for repealing an act of the last session of Parliament,

T

for

for registering Freeholders of Counties, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow; as was also the Shoreham harbor bill.

Heard Counsel in an appeal from the Court of Session in Scotland, Andrew Stratton appellant, and Thomas Graham, of Ballygooran, respondent. The interlocutors complained of were reversed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MAY 11.

The bill for repealing the County Register bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Burgefs moved the second reading of the bill for amending the laws between debtor and creditor; which was read a second time accordingly.

Mr. Ord objected to the further progress of a bill which went to alter materially the whole system of the law between debtor and creditor, and which was not countenanced by the great Law Officers, Members of the House. He thought such a bill ought to have originated in the House of Lords.

Mr. Burgefs said the bill was the same in substance with that which had undergone a considerable degree of discussion last session of Parliament; and therefore he had thought it unnecessary to enter into any minute explanation of the principle. It had been submitted to the consideration of several of the Judges, and it was not owing to him that it had not been examined by them all. Of nearly twenty bills of a similar tendency, only one had originated in the House of Lords.

Sir Joseph Mawbey spoke in support of the bill, and *Mr. Vanfittart* in favor of the principle, but against proceeding with it so late in the session.

Mr. Burgefs moved to commit the bill on Wednesday evening.

The House divided, and there being only thirty Members present, the motion was lost.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

Several private bills were read, and a message sent to the Commons, that their Lordships would proceed farther in the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq; on Thursday. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

Mr. Wilberforce moved the order of the day for resolving into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration

the petitions received last year against the Slave Trade; and also to refer to the Committee the report from the Privy Council, and the various other documents and papers before the House relating to the subject.

The Speaker left the Chair, and Sir William Dolben took his seat at the table.

Mr. Wilberforce then rose, and said, that the object he had undertaken was so vast in its extent, and so interesting to the feelings of many who conceived their property in danger, that he should endeavour to explain first the principles on which he went, and the conclusions he should deduce from them.

It was well known, that we carried away annually a considerable number of the natives from Africa. The first thing then to be considered was, how we came there, and in what situation we found the country. That part of Africa which supplied slaves, was divided into various rude governments, most of them under kings, who in consequence of this commerce considered men as mere goods, and as constituting the principal part of their revenue; various offences were punished with perpetual slavery, and prisoners taken in war were exposed to sale. Wars therefore were carried on for the sake of prisoners, and laws were framed not to prevent offences, but with a view to derive emolument from the punishment inflicted. Besides all this, individuals were encouraged to kidnap and trepan one another. On this account, instead of communicating arts and civilization to these rude nations, we animated them by the temptation of our commodities to mutual hostility, treachery, and bloodshed, and instead of imparting refinement to them, we plunged them still deeper in barbarity.

The next part of the business, was the passage of the negroes to the West Indies, the miseries of which *Mr. Wilberforce* delineated in the most glowing colors; and added, that nothing could shew in a stronger point of view, the degree to which men may be blinded by prejudice, than the Liverpool description of this voyage. Their apartments were said to be regularly washed and fumigated with frankincense; they were fed once a day with the food to which they were accustomed in their own country, and left they should be cloyed with a delicacy, once again with food of another sort. When brought upon deck to dispel the weariness of a long voyage, the song and the dance were promoted; the women were employed in weaving ornaments for their hair, and the men in playing games of chances. Such was the description—now for the fact. Their perfumed apartments were places between decks, where they had scarcely room to turn themselves, loathsome from their filthiness, and intolerable from their stench; their food so unpalatable, that they were often obliged to take it by compulsion; their allowance of water scanty to the utmost that nature could endure;

endure; and by promoting the *song* and the *dance*, was literally meant *whipping* them to motion in their chains for the sake of exercise. Such were the luxuries of a voyage to slavery. But let death, which settled all distinctions, decide this argument. By a fair average, as appeared from the Jamaica Report, twelve and a half per cent. more than one eighth of the whole, died on the passage. Another mortality was to be added to this, of four and a half per cent. Between the reporting and sailing of the ship, a space generally of about ten days, making together a loss of seventeen per cent. Some must be supposed to die while the ship was completing her cargo on the coast, and the number that died in the seasoning, as it was called, but in reality in consequence of the ill treatment they received on board the ships, and the diseases they brought on shore with them, which they also communicated to others, amounted to one third of the whole. This latter calculation was not exaggerated, for it was a well known practice to prepare them for sale, when known to be diseased, by various arts destructive to the constitution, and to force those into a display of activity and vigor, who could not move but with the utmost pain.

Mr. Wilberforce then adverted to the situation of the negroes in the West-India islands, and to the causes of their decrease, one of which he believed to be the ill treatment they received from the white people, and those who had the care of estates. Another leading cause of their decrease was the disproportion of males to females, which on importation was about five of the former to one of the latter. A third cause was the miserable state in which they were landed, infected with diseases, which not only destroyed the new comers but were communicated to others also; and lastly, population was obstructed by excessive labor and by their not being sufficiently fed.

Having gone through all these causes of decrease with animation and clearness, Mr. Wilberforce said he wished the House to observe that every one of them would admit of a remedy. He observed, that in proportion as the slaves had been better treated, the decrease of their numbers had been less, and made out his position by accurate accounts of the number of slaves in the different islands at different periods since the year 1761; and the number required to keep up the stock in each period. In the last period of his calculation he shewed, that notwithstanding the devastations of war, hurricanes, and famine, the decrease was so low as three fifths in each hundred. That there was nothing in the climate hostile to their population was proved from the crew of a slave ship, cast

ashore on St. Vincent's, which in thirty years increased to six thousand; and from the Maroon people in Jamaica, who increased nearly in the same proportion. From all these proofs he concluded, that by wholesome regulations, with regard to treatment, the stock of Negroes in the West-Indies might not only be expected not to diminish but to increase, and consequently that no additional supply from Africa would be required.

He next came to consider the interest of Great Britain in a commercial point of view, and how far it would be affected by the abolition of the slave trade, which he presumed was not, in general, a profitable one. The truth he believed was that it would be found to be a losing trade upon the whole, though by a bold spirit of adventure, profitable to a few leading men whom the rest followed. Many branches of commerce, he said, might be opened in its stead with the natives of Africa, which, while they were advantageous to us, would infuse a spirit of industry into these people, and give them a taste for civilization and for peace. The effect which the slave trade had upon our seamen, he observed, was most pernicious, and instead of being their nursery, it was their grave. In the slave trade the average loss on 910 seamen was no less than 216, while in any other trade it was only 78. But besides this loss by death there was another, and that very considerable; the loss of those who were purposely driven from the ship after delivering her slaves, that they might forfeit their wages to the owners, and who either perished in the West-Indies or were driven into foreign service for bread. He read a letter from Governor Parry to Lord Sydney, setting forth this abuse, and several others on the coast of Africa, in the strongest terms. It had been urged, he said, that if we abandoned this trade our rivals would take it up. He would not, however, entertain so bad an opinion of the French, as to suppose that they would adopt a trade which we had renounced on account of its inhumanity; besides, the opinion of Mr. Necker on the subject was recorded, and if it were admitted as an argument for doing an evil action, that if we did not do it another would, every enormity, however foul, and every means, however base, might be justified.

As it was not his intention to press the Committee to any immediate decision, he said he should submit his propositions to mature consideration, but at the same time he thought proper to give notice that they led to an entire abolition of the African slave trade, no regulations of which, in his opinion, would be sufficient. He then presented several propositions at the table,

containing the substance of his speech, which were read by the clerk at the table*.

Mr. Gascoign said, the Hon. Gentleman founded all his propositions on the report of the Privy Council, which contained as strong evidence against them as any that it

contained in their favour. He was glad that he meant to take the opinion of the House on a fair unqualified abolition. The question, he thought, having once been stirred, ought to be decided. He trusted the House would be of opinion that the trade, under proper regulations, would

* The Propositions were as below :

I. That the number of slaves annually carried from the coast of Africa in British vessels, is supposed to amount to about 38,000.

That the number annually carried to the British West India Islands has amounted to about 22,500 on an average of four years, to the year 1787 inclusive.

That the number annually retained in the said islands, as far as appears by the Custom-house accounts, has amounted on the same average to about 17,500.

II. That much the greater number of the negroes carried away by the European vessels are brought from the interior parts of the continent of Africa, and many of them from a very great distance.

That no precise information appears to have been obtained of the manner in which these persons have been made slaves.

But that from the accounts, as far as any have been procured on this subject, with respect to the slaves brought from the interior parts of Africa, and from the information which has been received respecting the countries nearer to the coast, the slaves may in general be classed under some of the following descriptions :

1st, Prisoners taken in war.

2d, Free persons sold for debt, or on account of real or imputed crimes, particularly adultery and witchcraft, in which cases they are frequently sold with their whole families, and sometimes for the profit of those by whom they are condemned.

3d, Domestic slaves sold for the profit of their masters, in some places at the will of their masters, and in some places on being condemned by them, for real or imputed crimes.

4th, Persons made slaves by various acts of oppression, violence, or fraud, committed either by the princes and chiefs of those countries on their subjects, or by private individuals on each other; or lastly, by Europeans engaged in this traffic.

III. That the trade carried on by European nations on the coast of Africa for the purchase of slaves has necessarily a tendency to occasion frequent and cruel wars among the natives, to produce unjust convictions and punishments for pretended or aggravated crimes, to encourage acts of oppression, violence, and fraud, and to obstruct the natural course of civilization and improvement in those countries.

IV. That the continent of Africa, in its present state, furnishes several valuable articles of commerce, highly important to the trade and manufactures of this kingdom, and which are in a great measure peculiar to that quarter of the globe; and that the soil and climate have been found by experience well adapted to the production of other articles, with which we are now either wholly or in great part supplied by foreign nations.

That an extensive commerce with Africa in these commodities might probably be substituted in the place of that which is now carried on in slaves, so as at least to afford a return for the same quantity of goods as has annually been carried thither in British vessels: And lastly, that such a commerce might reasonably be expected to increase in proportion to the progress of civilization and improvement on that continent.

V. That the slave trade has been found by experience to be peculiarly injurious and destructive to the British seamen who have been employed therein; and that the mortality among them has been much greater than in his Majesty's ships stationed on the coast of Africa, or than has been usual in British vessels employed in any other trade.

VI. That the mode of transporting the slaves from Africa to the West Indies, necessarily exposes them to many and grievous sufferings, for which no regulations can provide an adequate remedy; and that in consequence thereof, a large proportion of them has annually perished during the voyage.

VII. That a large proportion of the slaves so transported has also perished in the harbours in the West-Indies previous to their being sold: that this loss is stated by the Assembly of the island of Jamaica at about four and a half per cent of the number imported; and is by medical persons of experience in that island ascribed in a great measure to diseases contracted during the voyage; and to the mode of treatment on board the ships, by which those diseases have been suppressed for a time, in order to render the slaves fit for immediate sale.

VIII. That

would neither be the cause of mortality to seamen, nor the bane of our fellow creatures.

Mr Burke said, that future ages would applaud the zeal displayed by the Hon. Gentleman on the present occasion. It was

difficult to say whether humanity, or the policy of his plan were most worthy of admiration. A trade beginning in savage war, conducted with every circumstance of cruelty, and ending in perpetual slavery, could never be necessary to the prosperity of

VIII. That the loss of newly imported negroes within the first three years after their importation bears a large proportion to the whole number imported.

IX. That the natural increase of population among the slaves in the islands, appears to have been impeded principally by the following causes:

1st, The inequality of the sexes in the importations from Africa.

2d, The general dissoluteness of manners among the slaves, and the want of proper regulations for the encouragement of marriages, and of rearing children.

3d, The particular diseases which are prevalent among them, and which are in some instances attributed to too severe labour, or rigorous treatment, and in others to insufficient or improper food.

4th, Those diseases which affect a large proportion of negro children in their infancy, and those to which the negroes newly imported from Africa have been found to be particularly liable.

X. That the whole number of the slaves in the island of Jamaica in 1768, was about

That the number in 1774 was, as stated by Governor Keith, about 167,000

And that the number in December 1787, as stated by Lieut. Governor Clark, 193,000

was about 256,000

That by comparing these numbers with the numbers imported into and retained in the island in the several years from 1768 to 1774 inclusive, as appearing from the accounts delivered to the Committee of Trade by Mr. Fuller, and in the several years from 1775 inclusive to 1787 also inclusive, as appearing by the accounts delivered in by the Inspector-General, and allowing for a loss of about 1-22d part by deaths on ship-board after entry, as stated in the Report of the Assembly of the said island of Jamaica, it appears, that the annual excess of deaths above births in the island, in the whole period of 19 years, has been in the proportion of about 7-8ths per cent. computing on the medium number of slaves in the island during that period. That in the first six years of the said 19, the excess of deaths was in the proportion of rather more than one on every hundred on the medium number. That in the last 13 years of the said 19, the excess of deaths was in the proportion of about three-fifths on every hundred on the medium number; and that a number of slaves, amounting to 15,000, is stated by the Report of the island of Jamaica to have perished during the latter period, in consequence of repeated hurricanes, and of the want of foreign supplies of provisions.

XI. That the whole number of slaves in the island of Barbadoes, was in the year 1764, according to the account given in to the Committee of Trade

by Mr. Braithwaite, 70,706

That in 1774, the number was, by the same account 74,874

In 1780, by ditto, 68,270

In 1781, after the hurricane, according to the same account 63,248

In 1786, by ditto 62,115

That by comparing these numbers with the numbers imported into this island, according to the same account (not allowing for any re-exportation), that the annual excess of deaths above births in the ten years from 1764 to 1774, was in the proportion of about five on every hundred, computing on the medium number of slaves in the island during that period.

That in the seven years, from 1774 to 1780, both inclusive, the excess of deaths was in the proportion of about one and one-third on every hundred on the medium number.

That between the years 1780 and 1781, there appears to have been a decrease in the number of slaves of about 5000.

That in the six years from 1781 to 1786, both inclusive, the excess of deaths was in the proportion of rather less than seven-eighths in every hundred on the medium number.

And that in the four years from 1783 to 1786, both inclusive, the excess of deaths was in the proportion of rather less than one-third in every hundred on the medium number.

And that during the whole period, there is no doubt that some were exported from the island, but considerably more in the first part of this period than in the last.

XII. That the accounts from the Leeward Islands, and from Dominica, Grenada, and St. Vincent's, do not furnish sufficient grounds for comparing the state of population

of any country, much less of a country that boasted of it's refinement and it's freedom. If not necessary, it could not be justified on any principle of experience; he should therefore join heartily in voting the total abolition.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he not only cordially approved of the principles laid down by his Honorable Friend, Mr. Wilberforce, but that he approved also of the shape in which he had brought forward his propositions. As far as he had been able to form any judgment on the subject from the voluminous papers produced, he was clearly of opinion that no substantial reason could possibly be alledged to justify the continuance of the slave trade. The day, he hoped, would soon arrive, when an event would take place infinitely honorable to this country; and he was happy to understand, that it was the intention of his Honorable Friend to renew the consideration of the subject very early.

Mr. Fox expressed much satisfaction at the result of the debate of the day. As he cordially agreed with the Honorable Gentleman in the *substance*, he was less solicitous about the form of his propositions, though he confessed that, in point of form, they were liable to objections. It had been his opinion, and he believed gentlemen would do him the honor to recollect, that he had always said it would be much easier to *abolish* the slave trade altogether, than to alter or modify it. It was not only disgraceful to our national character, but politically mischievous, he was convinced, to this country. Mr. Fox concluded by observing that, as he did not intend to trouble the House by going at length into the merits of the question, he should only repeat that, though he might differ about the form, he was a warm friend to the principle of the propositions brought forward by the Honorable Gentleman.

The Speaker warmly complimented Mr. Wilberforce on the ability and the eloquence which he had displayed. He approved of the mode of bringing the discussion forward in distinct propositions.

Mr. Alderman Neunham said, that as a representative of a great commercial body, he felt himself interested in the decision of a question in which the property of many of his constituents was deeply concerned. He wished that Gentlemen had

not gone so far in their pursuits after popularity. In the emancipation of the Africans from slavery, they might, perhaps, shake the credit of the nation, and involve a very great number of their own countrymen in ruin and distress. For his own part, he had considered the subject with much attention; and he was sorry to find, that his feelings and his judgment did not agree in the decision of the question.

Mr. Martin declared himself a warm advocate for the abolition of the slave trade, which, he said, ought not to be continued, if even it should be the means of paying off the national debt.

Mr. Dempster hoped that compensation would be made to those who could prove themselves to be sufferers from the measure proposed to be adopted. He could not consent to move a step further till he was assured that some mode would be adopted for making good the losses of individuals, which might be ascertained by Commissioners appointed for that purpose. He professed himself a friend to the total abolition of the trade, because he was convinced that sugar might be manufactured much cheaper by freemen than by slaves.

Lord Penrhyn denied the possibility of manufacturing sugar in any other way than the present, because it had never yet been found practicable. He deplored the calamities which would ensue to this country from an abolition of the African slave trade. It would ruin our commerce, our manufactories, and affect the public credit, as well as prove a material loss to our navy. The property depending on the security of our West India colonies alone, he estimated at no less than seventy millions.

After a few words from Mr. W. Smith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Alderman Sawbridge, the Chairman left the Chair, and the House being resumed, at eleven o'clock they adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, May 13.

Heard counsel in an appeal from the Court of Session, wherein the Reverend Mr. W. Mitchel, Minister of Tingwall,

lation in the said islands, at different periods, with the number of slaves which have been from time to time imported into the said islands, and exported therefrom. But that from the evidence which has been received respecting the present state of these islands, as well as of Jamaica and Barbadoes, and from a consideration of the means of obviating the causes which have hitherto operated to impede the natural increase of the slaves, and of lessening the demand for manual labor, without diminishing the profit of the planter; it appears that no considerable or permanent inconvenience would result from discontinuing the farther importation of African slaves.

in the Presbytery of Zetland, and Mr. William Robertson, Advocate Procurator for the Church of Scotland, are appellants; and Sir Thomas Dundas, and the heirs of Sir John Mitchel, Baronets, are respondents.

The decision of this cause was of very great importance to the clergy of Scotland. The subject of it was, Whether a decree pronounced by the Court of Session, as Commissioners of Tiends or Tythes, by which a stipend is modified to a Minister of the established Church, precludes that Court from taking cognizance, at any future period, of the situation of the parish, and of increasing that stipend in proportion to the alteration of circumstances which may have taken place since the former decree was pronounced. After hearing Mr. Adam and Mr. Hope for the appellants, the further consideration

of the cause was postponed to Monday.

Several private bills were received from the Commons; after which the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, May 13.

Heard counsel on the Cromford Canal Bill.

After a short debate on the question, That the Bill be committed, the House divided,

For the Commitment	31
Against it	17

Majority — 15

The Committee of Supply was adjourned to Friday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Constantinople, June 15.

INTELLIGENCE was received here the 11th instant from Rusehiusk, that an officer, with the imperial commands, had arrived there on the 5th, when the Grand Vizir, Sulus Pashaw, was deposed from that office, and put under arrest; and that his papers were sealed up by the Janissary Aga, acting as Kaimacham, or Locum Tenens of Hassan Pashaw, of Vidin, now promoted to the Vizirate.

Madrid, July 6. Her Catholic Majesty was safely delivered of a Princess this evening at six o'clock. The two first names given to her Royal Highness in baptism were Maria Isabella.

Vienna, July 15. The Emperor had no return of his fever either on Saturday or Sunday last, and his Majesty advances in his recovery.

A courier arrived here yesterday evening, with the intelligence that the Turks having evacuated Gradisca in the night of the 8th of this month, the Austrian army took possession of that fortress on the following morning.

Vienna, July 22. The Emperor had a return of his fever on Thursday last, which still continues, though not in so violent a degree as it has been at former periods of his illness.

Paris, July 23. On Tuesday last the King received the Foreign Ministers, as usual, at Versailles; when M. de Montmorin attended, and every thing was quiet in that quarter. M. de la Luzerne has resumed the employment from which he had been removed; but M. Necker is not yet arrived.

The city has continued, under the protection of the militia, perfectly free from

all kind of tumult till yesterday evening, when two executions took place in the Place de Greve. One of the unfortunate persons who suffered was M. de Foulon, who had spread the report of his death, and retired to his house in the country; but being discovered, he was forcibly brought to Paris. He was first hanged, his head was then cut off, and carried upon a pole to meet his son-in-law, M. Berthier, Intendant of Paris, whose death was also decided upon, and who had been seized at Compeigne. This victim arrived at the Hotel de Ville, late yesterday evening, escorted by sixteen hundred persons; and, after a short examination, which was interrupted by the clamours of the populace, suffered a similar fate, notwithstanding the Marquis de la Fayette endeavoured to persuade the people to save his life.

Paris, July 30. M. Necker arrived at Versailles on Tuesday evening last, and this morning he came to the Hotel de Ville, where he was received with every mark of joy and satisfaction. He was escorted from the Bridge at Seve by a large party of horse of the Paris militia, who also returned with him to the same place.

On Tuesday last the Marquis de la Fayette performed the ceremony of incorporating the French Guards, under the appellation of *Gardes de la Nation*, by which they are henceforward to be distinguished.

Vienna, August 1. The Emperor's fever has now entirely left him, and his Majesty was on Thursday so well, that he took an airing on horseback, for the first time since his recovery.

Florence, August 1. On the 6th ult. a French

French sloop of war arrived at Leghorn from Corfica, and brings accounts that the Algerines have declared war against France.

Genoa, August 3. On the 30th ult. his Excellency Ellerrame Pallavicino was elected Doge of this Republic, with the usual formalities.

Stockholm, August 4. Accounts received from Finland mention a very smart action, which took place on the evening of the 20th of July, near Parkumaki, between the corps commanded by Brigadier General Steding, and the Russian troops under Lieutenant General Schultz, in which the Russians were forced to retreat, with the loss of two hundred killed, and between four and five hundred taken prisoners, with the cannon, ammunition, and baggage.

Copenhagen, August 4. An engagement took place between the Russian and Swedish fleets near Bornholm on the 26th ult. which commenced at two o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted till eight in the evening. The particulars are not yet known here, any further than that the Russian fleet, under the command of Admiral Tchitchakoff, bore away, and that the Duke of Sudermania afterwards failed for Carlscrona. Letters of the 2d instant, received this morning, mention that his fleet was seen off that harbour.

The Russian squadron, commanded by Admiral Kossloff, weighed anchor on the 30th ult. from Kioge Bay, and steered to the Westward; and nearly at the same time the whole Danish Squadron also weighed anchor, and steered the same course. A junction of the two divisions of the Russian fleet is now said to have been effected between Carlscrona and the Isle of Gothland.

Copenhagen, August 5. The junction of the two Russian squadrons was effected between the islands of Christiansoe and Bornholm, the day after the division which lay in Kioge Bay and the Danish fleet had put to sea; and yesterday evening all the Danish ships returned to their former station at Kioge, and cast anchor this morning before Copenhagen.

Paris, August 6. On Tuesday last the King notified to the National Assembly the following appointments, viz. the Archbishop of Vienne, Secretary of State for Ecclesiastical Benefices; the Archbishop of Bourdeaux, Garde des Sceaux; M. de la Tour du Pin, Minister for the War Department; and the Prince de Beauveau a Member of the Council.

The Evening Assembly met at eight o'clock on that day, and continued sitting till near two in the morning, having passed, by a very great majority, twenty-two articles, forming in part the basis of the constitution, which were confirmed by the

National Assembly this day. These articles include an equal taxation; a renunciation of all privileges, whether personal, provincial, or municipal; redemption of feudatory rights; various suppressions and abolitions of particular jurisdictions, duties, and services; abolition of the sale of offices; justice free of expence for the people; admission for all citizens to civil and military offices; a medal to be struck in commemoration of this event; Te Deum to be performed in the King's Chapel, and throughout the Kingdom; and his Majesty to be proclaimed the restorer of French liberty.

Paris, August 13. The unexampled violence every where committed in this country, though the capital at present enjoys a state of tranquillity, have induced the necessity of putting the provost law into immediate and full force, for the speedy execution of justice; and his Most Christian Majesty's Edict, to that effect, was yesterday registered in Parliament. The new code of municipal laws, comprehending the general police of this city, is completed, and its operations are directed at the Hotel de Ville, to begin from this day.

S C O T L A N D.

Strichen, July 18. There was never, perhaps, a more memorable inundation in this part of the country than that which happened here this day. In the morning an impetuous torrent was observed to descend from the hill of Mormond, which having acquired great velocity by falling from the hill, precipitated itself, on the south side, into two small rivulets, which terminated in the water Ugie. It is supposed that a thunder cloud had fallen upon Mormond, in a manner resembling a water-spout at sea. The channels of the two rivulets are enlarged to a surprising extent, and in some places they have dug for themselves new ones, which they have kept since. One of them swelled to such an incredible size, as to carry down from an adjacent moor several leets of peats; the other brought down also, from Mormond, pieces of Moos of uncommon magnitude, and, by scattering them upon the fields, destroyed great quantities of corn, and rendered the ground to all appearance useless. Similar effects were produced by the torrent which descended on the north side of the hill. All the bridges on the rivulets are thrown down; the moos upon Mormond, from whence the torrent seemed to proceed, exhibits the most surprising appearance of any yet mentioned: there is one large lump of moos, lying upon the top of a bank, which has been thrown thirty feet up a steep place of the hill. A large bank, eight feet deep, and upwards

upwards of a hundred feet long, is entirely cut down, and there are several long chains of the same depth. In short, the appearance of this mofs so baffles description, that it is not unreasonable to suppose, that the earth must have undergone some internal concussion on this occasion. This is rendered more probable, when it is mentioned, that, for some days before, and during the time of this inundation, there were several thunder storms; and volcanos, earthquakes, &c. are now well known to be electrical phenomena. Mofs of the fishes in the Ugie were killed, the water having been quite thick with mofs. Much rain has fallen all along the coast.

Banff, July 20. During the course of last week, almost every day, we had thunder and lightning, attended with heavy showers; but yesterday, about noon, it was awfully tremendous. The flashes were very bright, and the thunder louder than the oldest inhabitant ever remembers to have heard. A young woman at the Washing-green belonging to the town was, during the time she was filling a tea-kettle, struck to the ground by the lightning, which made a hole in the side of it sufficient to admit the ball of a pistol: the run metal was within the kettle. The lightning, after removing from its place a very large stone, took an oblique direction for about ten yards from the place where the woman was standing, leaving two furrows on the grass, withered as if two red-hot bullets had been rolling on it. The woman was a little bruised by the fall, but it is thought will recover. About the same time the lightning struck against a house at Boyndie, threw down the chimney, pierced the ceiling, and wounded a young girl in the house. On the Saturday the rain was so great, that it entirely carried away a new bridge lately built on the burn of Melcrofs, near this place; and we hear that several houses in Gardenston have suffered greatly.

Gardenston, July 22. On Saturday the 18th current came on, about three in the morning, one of the greatest falls of rain, mixed with hail, ever seen by the oldest people here. It lasted, with little interval, till eight; and from the situation of this place, being at the foot of steep hills and rocks, made it still more dangerous. The lower parts of many houses were filled with water; three houses are almost in ruins, and many more have suffered, and property to a considerable amount is damaged and lost. What made the scene more dreadful, large pieces of earth came down from the tops of the hills, almost above the houses. No lives are lost, but four or five were bruised. It had the same effect at a fishing town about a mile to the eastward, and it appears that the violence of the rain extended about three miles to

the eastward, and the like distance to the westward, but not above one mile to the southward of this place.

Edinburgh, August 6. On Monday se'night, as three young girls were bathing in the River Dee, near Kircudbright, two of them were unfortunately drowned, and the third would undoubtedly have shared the same fate had it not been for the assistance of a dog, which caught her by the hair of the head while going down. The girl, when she found herself seized by the sagacious animal, grasped it with an eagerness natural to one in her situation; which would have rendered such assistance abortive, but for the timely interference of a man from the shore, who, seeing the perilous situation in which she was, humanely ventured into the water, and laid hold of the dog, which still held her fast, and by this means saved her life.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, July 30. Monday, about noon, a cloud of uncommon darkness and magnitude passed over a part of the counties of Meath and Louth, coming from the north-west, and sailing with slow and awful majesty towards the sea coast that lies between Drogheda and Carlingford. In passing over the towns of Moyvore and Multifarnham, it burst with a report louder than that of many cannon, and poured out torrents of rain, mixed with hailstones, for a few minutes: the cloud then seemed to close, and proceeded leisurely for some time, till it was lost in the horizon, about E. N. E.

Yesterday afternoon Thomas Fitzgerald and Francis Gore were executed opposite the New Prison, pursuant to their sentence.

In the life of Gore, whose real name it appears was Edward Caulfield, there have been as many singular circumstances as would fill a volume; the whole series of which formed a chain of the most remarkable deceptions, carried on with amazing artifice.

At a very early period he discovered the strongest propensity for the attire of females and their trinkets; he had likewise caught their manners, could imitate all their coynesses, and became intimate with all the secrets of the toilette.

About ten years of age, habited in the stolen apparel of a girl, he eloped from Spa Hill, in the county of Carlow, and proceeded to the county of Kilkenny; where, having a handsome recommendatory countenance, he was sheltered by some humane farmer, to whom he had, even thus young, made out a very specious though fallacious story.

A few years afterwards he entered on

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bolder

bolder adventures, and having assumed the name of Gore, forged a tale of his being respectably connected, of his having forfeited the countenance of his friends by falling in love with an officer; and that his manly habit (which he now thought proper to take up again) was a disguise to conceal him from his friends, and protect him from the insults of the world. By those arts he actually insinuated himself into many respectable families, as a distressed young lady; and, strange as it may appear, contrived to remain undiscovered, for a considerable time, in different quarters.

At length, however, this singular impostor, having been pretty generally known in the interior parts of the kingdom, and having received a ducking a few years since in a horse-pond, for some deception at Kilcullen, he came to the metropolis, where his career was finally arrested by the hands of justice, for stealing several articles of plate out of the house of a gentleman in Chancery-lane, after having passed through as remarkable a course of impositions as have occurred in this country.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Weymouth, July 24. At nine o'clock his Majesty gave directions that the signal might be made at the flag-staff, to signify his intention to go on board the Commodore's ship, *Magnificent*. The boats for that purpose were soon along-side the Pier, waiting their Majesties commands. At ten the King, Queen, and three Princesses, put off in the first barge, with Lord and Lady Howe, as their attendants: the whole groupe of Noblesse following in the several boats. The day was heavenly, and the procession formed at once a pleasing *coup d'ail*. The Southampton cheered as the barges past her, as did the Spider cutter, just arrived. The *Magnificent* manned ship and cheered also, as the King's boat came a-head: a march, by the marine forces, welcomed the august visitants on board.—The King had visited the ship once before; this was the Queen's first entree, so that his Majesty took great pleasure in pointing out to his Royal Consort every little curiosity worthy of her attention. Her Majesty expressed a wonderful surprize on her ascending the quarter deck: "it was a perfect palace," she said, "to the frigate's;" the cabin and its accommodations most struck her notice, and she was so charmed with the stern gallery, that she begged the favor of some fishing lines, where, with the three young Princesses, she amused herself for an hour. The King would have her mount up the poop ladder, remarking it was the most airy place of the ship, which her Majesty

condescended to do; a little motion however soon brought her down again on the quarter deck, where not the smallest movement was felt; she alternately walked and sat a full hour. His Majesty politely requested of Captain Douglas, who was then on board the *Magnificent*, to get the Southampton under weigh with all expedition, and stand off and on under the *Magnificent's* stern, for the purpose of shewing her to the Queen in every point of view; this was put in execution by Capt. Douglas, and in a very seaman-like manner; the Southampton almost brushed the *Magnificent's* stern as she passed. The Royal Family were highly pleased with her several evolutions: they continued three hours on board, seemingly highly delighted, and in bestowing smiles and affability to all around them.

Birmingham, July 30. About eleven o'clock on Thursday evening last, as Mr. Evans, jun. Surgeon of this town, was returning from Sutton-Coldfield, he was stopped at the wall near the end of the lane leading to Aston, by a gang of villains, two of whom seized the horse's bridle, and demanded his money or his life; Mr. Evans, however, being determined not to be robbed, forced his horse upon them, when they immediately fired a pistol at him, lodged several shot and slugs in his arm, and wounded him in the face. The discharge of the pistol so frightened the horse, that the villains could no longer hold the animal, and Mr. Evans escaped their further attempts.

Cambridge, July 31. Monday last we had a most tremendous storm of thunder and lightning in this neighbourhood. At Willingham, William Few, about eighteen years of age, who was at hay-cart, was struck dead by the lightning, and one of his horses killed. At Swaffham, in this county, the lightning beat down a chimney, and struck an earthen-pot out of a young woman's hand, without doing her any injury.

Leeds, Aug. 10. A person of this town, who for several years had been violently afflicted with the stone and gravel, on Friday morning parted with a stone which measured two inches round the oblong way, and one inch and three eights the other way. This he attributes to the prescription of an eminent physician, who ordered him to use a quantity of honey in his tea.

About four o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th ult. a most melancholy accident happened upon a peat-moor near Horse-house in Coverdale, in the North Riding of this county, occasioned by lightning:—A man and two boys employed in digging for peats observing the approach of a heavy shower of rain, ran off towards a hut, about two hundred yards distance

distance, for shelter: they went in a direct line, one after the other—when the lightning struck the old man, tore off his stockings and shoes, and burnt his legs:—The elder boy, at the distance of about five yards from the old man, was struck dead, and rendered a most dreadful spectacle, his forehead, breast, thighs, and legs being mangled in a most terrible manner—his hat was rent in pieces, his waistcoat and breeches much torn, and all his buttons and buckles melted, and an aperture made in the ground in two places near him. The other boy, about twenty yards behind his companions, was also struck senseless, and remained so for some time, but afterwards recovered. The old man continues very lame, and it is feared will be a cripple for life.

Exeter, Aug. 11. Their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses the Princesses, having set out from Weymouth at eight o'clock this morning, arrived at the Deanery at nine this evening in perfect health.

Brighton, Aug. 12. This morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, bands of music, &c. About nine o'clock pavilions and marquees were pitched about a mile from the town in the valley leading to Lewes; close to which place a temporary kitchen was made, and an ox roasted whole and given to such as chose to partake. There was also as much strong beer given away as people chose to drink. The Prince of Wales, Dukes of York, Clarence, Norfolk, and Queensbury, the Duchesses of Rutland, and Ancafter, Mrs. Fitzherbert, and a prodigious number of Nobility and Gentry, placed themselves on seats under the pavilion, before whom the celebrated St. George, and two French fencing masters displayed their abilities in the science of fencing; the skill of St. George was wonderful, and highly gratified all who were fortunate enough to be near. The Prince seemed highly pleased, and gave St. George his sword, and presented the two other masters with each a sword.

There were afterwards foot races, jack ass races, jumping in sacks, running for gowns, shifts, and petticoats, with a variety of other country amusements. under the directions of Captains Harvey, and Aston, Col. Tarleton and St. Leger. The prizes for the above were the gifts of the Duke of York.

At four o'clock the Duke of Clarence gave prizes of a new boat, a new set of sails, and a new set of nets, to be sailed for by the fishermen, under three classes, boats of twenty-six feet, boats of twenty-two feet, and boats of seventeen feet, which formed a truly pleasing sight, the day being fine and a light pleasant breeze of wind.

After the sailing match the Prince and a large party dined in the marquees, round which temporary kitchens were erected to heat the soup, &c.

The Prince, the Dukes of York and Clarence, Norfolk and Queensbury, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Lord Egremont, Lord Foley, Gen. Smith the Duchesses of Rutland and Ancafter, Lady C. Bertie, Mrs. Fitzherbert, Lady E. Luttrell, and about six others, dined together under a pavilion.

Col. St. Leger, Col. Tarleton, Col. Lake, Capt. Aston, and about twenty others, dined in an adjoining marquee.

The Duke of York's band played before the Prince's pavilion during dinner.

Bath, Aug. 12. On Monday night Mr. Williams and family, of Bratton-school, were alarmed from sleep by a dreadful fire, which burst out of the roof of their house. The conflagration occasioned by this event, at such a time, is inexpressible. By the mercy of Providence, however, not a single person of nearly fifty was hurt.

Saltram, Aug. 15. This morning, at about nine o'clock, their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses the Princesses, set out from Exeter, and arrived at this seat in perfect health at half after three this afternoon.

Lewes, Aug. 17. Last Thursday night as the crew of a smuggling cutter, laden with spirits and tobacco, were employed in running their cargo, by means of their boat, which they had sent on shore near Eastbourne, laden, they were surprized by the Stag Custom-house cutter, belonging to Chichester, the officer of which dispatched a boat, well manned and armed, to make seizure of the smuggling boat; but the smugglers, seeing a number of country people coming, as they supposed, to their assistance, resolved on maintaining their cargo, which the crew of the Stag perceiving, hove nearer into shore, and fired many shots over the smugglers, with a view of bringing them to a quiet surrender; but this not producing the desired effect, they then fired into the boat, and killed one of the smugglers, named Jesse Colman, on the spot, and desperately wounded two others, when they made good their seizure, and sailed with it to the westward.

York, Aug. 18. On Wednesday evening as Lord Hopetoun and his servants were passing through Bishop-Burton, in the East-Riding, in two post-chaises, one Mary Smith, with a child in her arms, was crossing the street, and not seeing the chaise in which the servants were, was unfortunately thrown down by one of the horse, and much bruised; the child was forced from her arms by the violence, and one

of the wheels passing over the neck of the infant, it was killed on the spot.

On Thursday afternoon, as three young men were bathing in the river at Ferry-bridge, two of them, Joshua Rhodes, son to a hair dresser of that name at Pontefract, and Joseph Clough, who played the violin under Mr. French, at Mr. Wilkinson's theatre in Pontefract, by going out of their depth, and neither of them being able to swim, were unfortunately drowned. They were under water twenty minutes, and when they were found, every possible means were used to bring them back to life, but without effect.

Chatham, Aug. 19. Yesterday evening, about eight o'clock, Mr. Thomas Whiffen, many years measurer to the Clerk of the Cheque of this dock-yard, for sawyer's work, who had for some time past been in a state of insanity, took a sudden opportunity of throwing himself down the well at his own house in Prospect-row, Brumpton. He was soon taken up dead; upon inspection, his neck, one leg, and an arm were broke by the fall, the depth of the well being upwards of twenty-three fathoms.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

August 6. Wednesday Thomas Garling, a young man, not twenty-one years of age, who had been employed by the General Post Office as a supernumerary letter-carrier, for about twelve months, out of which time he has been suspended six months for not making up his payments to the Treasury, but was reinstated last April, was brought before Nicholas Bond, Esq; charged on oath with having feloniously secreted a letter, sent by the post, directed to Messrs. B. Lister and Co. merchants, Poole, Dorsetshire, which contained a bill of exchange for 300l. but had no acceptance on it. After detaining it several days, he sent it to the persons to whom it was directed, inclosed in a letter which he acknowledged to have written, and signed with a fictitious name, in which he said he had found the letter in the street. He also sent a letter to the Post Office, excusing his attendance, owing to illness. On comparing the two letters, they appeared to have been sealed with the same seal. The seal was produced, which was found in the lodging of the prisoner's father, by Mr. Clark.

Another charge was exhibited against him for having in his possession thirteen foreign letters, for which he must of course have received the postage. These letters were found in his lodging; several of them were from the Portuguese Minister; and having been received by him, ought, of course, to have been delivered and accounted for by him at the Post Office. The above offence, by an act of the 25th of

George the Third, sec. 19, is made punishable with death.

Westminster, August 10. This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honorable House of Commons, and the Commons being come thither, the commission empowering the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the Duke of Leeds, and the Lord Sydney, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said acts was read, and the Royal assent given to the Vote of Credit Bill, the Tobacco Bill, the East-India Company Loan Bill, and others.

After which the Lord Chancellor made the following speech:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

We have it in command from his Majesty to express to you the satisfaction with which his Majesty has observed the continued proofs which you have given, during the present session, of your uniform attention to the public business, and of your zealous concern for the honour and interests of his crown, and the welfare and prosperity of his people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Majesty has particularly directed us to return his thanks for the readiness with which you have granted the necessary supplies for the several branches of the public service.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

Although the good offices of his Majesty and his allies have not hitherto been effectual for restoring the general tranquillity of Europe, he has the satisfaction of seeing that the further extension of hostilities has been prevented, and that the situation of affairs continues to promise to this country the uninterrupted enjoyment of the blessings of peace.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 29th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 29th day of October next.

11. On Sunday morning arrived in town from Inverness, in Scotland, one Macleod, an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital. This extraordinary man is in the one hundred and first year of his age, and has walked from the place of his residence, five hundred and fifty miles distant from London, in nineteen days, without the least relief on the road. His object in coming to town, is to solicit some little assistance through the medium of the Colonel in whose regiment he last served, having married a second wife, by whom he has one son, between six and seven years of age. He states, that in all probability he

he shall soon have a further encrease of family, and that his pension will not be sufficient to support them. He is a remarkable stout man, of a florid complexion; his hair is perfectly white, he first enlisted in the army two years previous to Queen Ann's ascending the throne, and served in Germany under the Great Duke of Marlborough, in all that Queen's wars:

B I R T H S.

Aug. 18. On Friday last was safely delivered of a son, Mrs. Ellis, wife of John Thomas Ellis, Esq. in Old Burlington-street, Piccadilly.

The same day, the Lady of Sir John Thorold, Bart. was safely delivered of a son, at Sytton Park, Lincolnshire.

Mrs. Edington, wife of Mr. John Edington, of a son, at his house in Earl-street, Black-friars.

M A R R I E D.

July 28. Yesterday morning, at Layton, in Essex, Mr. Hayward, of Ludgate-hill, London, to Miss Taylor, of Laytonstone.

Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Edward Emily, the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Howard, eldest daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, to John Campbell, Esq. at his Lordship's house in Grosvenor-place, after which they set off for Clifden.

Last week, at Droxford, the Rev. Dr. Griffin, of Hadnock, near Monmouth, to Miss Barfoot, of Middlington-place, Hants.

Sunday last, at St. James's-church, Charles Drummond, Esq. son of Robert Drummond, Esq. of St. James's-square, to Miss Lockwood, third daughter of the Rev. Edward Lockwood, of Portman-square.

Monday, by special licence, the Hon. Col. Fane, to Miss Lowe.

July 30. Mr. Brereton, of Brinton, Norfolk, to Miss Hudson, of Philpot-lane.

Last week, at Minchinhampton, Mr. Nathaniel Cambridge, of that place, aged seventy-five, to Mrs. Mary Wheeler, widow, aged twenty-three.

On Monday, at Manchester, Arthur Miller, Esq. of Manchester-hall, Warwickshire, to Miss Christina Scholey.

On Tuesday last, at Boxted, in Essex, the Rev. Thomas Redman Hooker, of Tunbridge, to Miss Mary Cooke, fifth daughter of the Rev. Robert Cooke, late Vicar of that place.

On Tuesday, by the Rev. Dr. Gregory, John Morris, Esq. of Gracechurch-street, London, to Miss Turnay, of Sedgebrook, near Grantham, Lincolnshire.

Aug. 1. A few days ago, at Windsor, in Berks, John Cadwallader, Esq. of Ludlow, salop, to Miss Onions, daughter

of John Onions, Esq. of Routon, in that county.

Friday, Joseph Dean, of New Bond-street, to Miss Rutter, of Aldermanbury.

Saturday last, at Woodford, in Essex, William Blaneau, Esq. of Hanover-square, to Miss Puller, only daughter of Christopher Puller, Esq.

D E A T H S.

July 28. On Monday se'nnight, at Haverfordwest, Pembrokehire, Mr. Thomas Stokes of that place, merchant, one of the people called Quakers.

On Wednesday, James Becket, Esq; many years Collector of the Salt duties in the city of Bristol.

At Bristol Hot-Wells, Lady—Moore, daughter to the Earl of Drogheda, and grand daughter to the Earl of Hertford.

Monday, Mr. Clerk, organist of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden.

At Berlin, in the 77th year of his age, General de Waldeck, after having served 59 years in the Prussian service.

Thursday last at Shacklewell, in the 73d year of his age, Mr. Joseph Peele.
30. On Tuesday, at her house, at Illeworth, the Right Hon. the Countess of Charleville.

Saturday afternoon at Gravesend, on his way from Margate, Mr. Liptrap, a capital malt distiller, at Mile End.

On Monday last, William Savage, Esq; of East-street, Red-lion-square.

Friday, at Goathurst, near Bridgewater, the Rev. James Minifie, Rector of that place, Norton Fitzwarren, and Staple-grove.

On Monday last, Mrs. Herring, the wife of William Herring, Esq; of Croydon.

On Wednesday night, at his house in St. James's Square, in the 41st year of his age, Sir Watkins Williams Wynne, Bart. of Wynnistay, in the county of Denbigh, and Member for that County. He married first Lady Harriet Somerset, sister to the Duke of Beaufort and Dukes of Rutland, who died a few months after. He then married Miss Grenville, sister to the Marquis of Buckingham, by whom he has eight children; the eldest of whom will be seventeen next October.

To the late worthy Baronet, more than any other private individual, the Welsh Charity School is indebted for its present celebrity, and he and Lady Williams founded two Schools in the parish of Rhubon; and nearly 300 families were constantly supported in comfortable industry by his bounty. Of the elegant hospitalities of Wynnistay, it is needless to speak. He substituted these in the room of the barbarous games that were common in that part of the kingdom, by which he contributed to refine their manners and taste.

taste. His patriotic character is equally known. He was a Whig from pure conviction, and he supported the popular party with hearty zeal. The loss which Wales has sustained by his death will be long felt; but they have the consolation of seeing in his son the heir of his virtues as well as of his estate.

August 1 On the 27th of last month, at Boleworth Castle, in the county of Chester, Oswald Mosley, Esq. eldest son of Sir John Mosley.

Lately, at her house in Charles-street, Edinburgh, Mrs. Mary Dunbar, eldest daughter of the late Sir George Dunbar, of Mochrum, Bart.

Yesterday in Newgate, in a state of insanity, John Burton, who was some time since committed to that goal for forging a draft in the name of Sir John Goodricke, Bart. on Mess. Hoare, Bankers in Fleet-street.

Last Friday, in Church-street, Hampstead, Mrs. Buffar.

The same day, Joseph Balmer, Esq. merchant, aged 82, the oldest inhabitant of Billingsgate ward.

Lately, at Honduras, Richard Armstrong, Esq. son-in-law to the above Joseph Balmer, Esq.

4. On Monday, at Teddington, Middlesex, William Simpson, Esq. late of the Middle Temple.

On the 24th ult. at the Charter-house, in his 85th year, Mr. James Horne, formerly a merchant at Canterbury, and father-in-law of Lord Viscount Allen, of the kingdom of Ireland.

On the 11th ult. at his house at Knock-hill, James Leslie Johnstone, Esq. aged 91.

Friday se'nnight, in an advanced age, at Broomloan, John Rand, Esq. of Broomloan.

Saturday se'nnight, at Kilberchan, Robert Semple, Esq. aged 106.

Saturday morning, suddenly, at his house in Winchester-street, Mr. Harris, an eminent painter, and one of the Common Council of Broad-street ward.

Tuesday last, the Rev. Mr. Burch, of the Close, in Salisbury, Rector of Berwick St. James, in Wiltshire, and Askerwell, in Dorsetshire, and Chaplain to the 4th regiment of foot.

Friday, at his house at Richmond, Surrey, the Hon. General John Fitzwilliam, Colonel of the 2d regiment of Horse.

Friday, at Southampton, the Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Castlehaven, relict of the late Earl of Castlehaven of the kingdom of Ireland, and Baron Audley of England. Her Ladyship was daughter of the late Thomas Drax, Esq. of Dorsetshire.

Saturday, at his house at Chelsea, Mr. Richard Boycott, one of the Clerks of the India-house.

6. On Monday, at his seat in Yorkshire, the Right Hon. Sir John Goodricke, of Ribston-hall, and Bramham-park, in that county, Bart. Member of Parliament for the Borough of Ripon, one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and formerly Ambassador from this Court to his Swedish Majesty.

On Sunday se'nnight, at Sprotbrough, James Stovin, Esq. of Whitgift-hall, Yorkshire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the West-Riding of that county, and for the county of Lincoln.

On Saturday last, at Elther, Surrey, Mrs. Rice, widow of William Rice, Esq.

On Monday last, at her house at Tewin water in Hertfordshire, the Right Hon. Elizabeth, Lady Dowager Cathcart, in the 98th year of her age, heretofore the widow of James Flect, Esq.

On Tuesday evening last, at Wellclose-square, Mr. Turnbull, son of Dr. Turnbull.

On Tuesday night last, at Ewell, Surrey, Mr. Thomas Burfoot, aged 86.

Last week, after a short illness, at Clapham, Mrs. Lovelace, wife of Robert Lovelace, Esq. late one of the partners in the house of Mess. Child and Co. Bankers at Temple-bar.

8. A few days since, Captain Robert Cubitt, of Yarmouth. He had been upwards of a year on a foreign voyage, and very ill the whole time; still however he entertained hopes of once more seeing his wife and family; but just after his landing he expired in the arms of some friends, who supported him, within a few paces of his own house.

On the 26th ult. at Dalgoner, near Dumfries, Mrs. Margaret Grierison; her age is not exactly known, but it is supposed to exceed 100 years. She was never known to have any sickness.

At Broadward-hall, Shropshire, Mrs. Bailey, relict of Dr. Charles Bailey, aged 81.

Last Thursday night, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Carberry, at her house at Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square. By her death, a very large estate devolves on her grandson, the present Lord Carberry, and a very considerable personal estate to her Ladyship's only daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Davy, of Suffolk.

11. On Friday se'nnight, in Ireland, the Right Hon. Richard Hamilton, Lord Viscount Boyne. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, Gustavus, now Lord Viscount Boyne.

Lately in Ireland, John Blakeney, Esq. Member of Parliament for the town of Athenry, in that kingdom.

Friday night, the youngest child of Lady Williams Wynne; he was only in the seventh week of his age, and on Saturday was removed from her Ladyship's house in St. James's-square for Wynnstay, in Denbighshire.

bighshire, in order to be interred with his father Sir Watkin.

Saturday night, after a severe illness, at her house in Berkeley-square, the Marchioness of Lansdown. Her Ladyship was sister to the Earl of Upper Ossory, in Ireland, and niece to the Duchess of Bedford.

13. Saturday, at his seat at Woodberry, in Somersetshire, in the 80th year of his age, Richard Lansdowne, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county.

The same day, at Bath, William Veale, Esq. of Trevulver, near Penzance, in Cornwall.

Tuesday, the 4th inst. at his house in Marham-street, Westminster, Mr. Peter Wyatt.

On Monday night of a deep decline, at Ranelagh, the Rev. Mr. Lawton, of Chester.

A few days since, at the Four Aches, Staffordshire, Richard Amphlett, Esq. late Lieutenant of the 39th regiment of foot.

Yesterday, at his house in Tower-street, in the 70th year of his age, Mr. Townley, an eminent hop-merchant.

On Sunday, at his house in Redlion-square, William Bentley, Esq. after a long and painful illness.

15. On Saturday, at his house in Grosvenor-square, Peter Delme, Esq. Member of Parliament for Morpeth, in Northumberland, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Arlisle.

Monday last, Mr. George Pollard, merchant, Greenhill, Halifax, Yorkshire.

On the night of the 16th of July, after a very short complaint in his chest, his Excellency the Marquis Caracciolo, Prime Minister and Secretary of State of the Neapolitan kingdom.

Yesterday se'nnight, Richard Hatley, Esq. of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire.

Last week, at his house in the Close, Exeter, Dr. Thomas Skinner, Chanter of the Cathedral in that city.

Yesterday, at Maze-hill, Greenwich, Edward Russell, Esq. many years in the Commission of the Peace for the county of Surry.

18. On Friday last, Lady Mitchell, relict of Sir Andrew Mitchell, of Westthore, Bart. at her house, Canongate, Edinburgh.

Wednesday, at his house near Falkland, in Fifeshire, William Miller, Esq. of Pourin, Senior Captain in his Majesty's 43d regiment of foot.

A few days since, at a very advanced age, at his seat at Ealing, near Southampton, P. Galaird, Esq. formerly Counsellor at Law, but had retired from the practice some years.

On Thursday, at Wilsdon-green, John Wale, Esq. late of Oxford-street, surgeon.

On Friday last, at Clifton, near the Hot

Wells, Bristol, the Hon. Miss Southwell, eldest daughter of the Dowager Lady de Clifford, and sister to the present Lord.

20. On Saturday last, the infant son of the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons.

On the 25th of January last, at Chunar, Bengal, Lieut. Colin Montezith, in the service of the East-India Company, and son of the late Walter Montezith, Esq. of Kepp.

Yesterday, Lord Carlingford, only son of the Earl of Tyrconnel.

BANKRUPTS. William Turner, of Snowhill, in the city of London, carver, gilder, and print-seller. Richard Forrester, late of Hanway-yard, Oxford-street, Middlesex, horse-dealer. Henry Jones, late of Luckington, Wiltshire, maltster. James Loup, late of Crown-court, Cheap-side, in the city of London, merchant. James Barry, late of Cork, Ireland, but now of the parish of Christ-church, London, merchant. John Hayes, of Warrington, Lancashire, sailcloth manufacturer. Thomas Babbs, jun. of Great Cogglehall, Essex, currier and leather cutter. William Birkitt, of Liverpool, Lancashire, house-builder, joiner, brick-maker. Charles Drake, late of Horham, Suffolk, linen-draper. Anthony Brooksbey, of Oakham, Rutlandshire, mercer and draper. Moses Williams, of Warrington, Lancashire, sailcloth manufacturer. Robert Trotter, late of Norfolk-street, in the Strand, Middlesex, tailor. Thomas Hugo, late of Penryn, Cornwall, mercer. Thomas Kerr, of St. James's-street, Middlesex, embroiderer. George Clithero, late of Houndsditch, in the city of London, (but now a prisoner in the King's-Bench prison) brandy merchant. Margaret Bazley, James Bazley, and William Bazley, all of the city of Bristol, merchants and copartners, (carrying on trade under the firm of Margaret Bazley and sons). William Stevens, of Leadenhall-street, in the city of London, man's-mercator and draper. Samuel Davis, otherwise Samuel John Davis, of Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Middlesex, haberdasher. James Warren, of Botesdale, Suffolk, fellmonger and victualler. John Staley, late of Congleton, Cheshire, cheesefactor. Samuel Bayly, of the city of Worcester, coal and timber merchant. John Wilkes, of Cirencester, Gloucestershire, baker. John Finnis, of Deal, Kent, butcher. Robert Storie, of Newman-street-passage, Middlesex, coachmaster. William Sanderson, of Wood-street, Cheap-side, in the city of London, gauze-weaver. George Musgrave, of Newcastle, upon Tyne, dealer in horses. T. V. Cooke, late of Stratford, Essex, distiller. Peter Whitehead, late of Broad-street Buildings, Merchant. John Mosman, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Merchant. James Cawood, of Kingley, York, sailmaker.

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LITERARY MAGAZINE & BRITISH REVIEW.



Blackburne sculp.

THE HON^{BLE}. ROB^T. BOYLE.

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LITERARY MAGAZINE,

BRITISH REVIEW,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1789.

LIFE OF THE HONORABLE ROBERT BOYLE.

WITH AN ELEGANT HEAD.

ROBERT Boyle, eminently distinguished as a philosopher and a promoter of science, was the seventh and the fourteenth child, of Richard Earl of Cork, and was born at Kinsale, in Ireland, on the 25th of February, 1627. When about three years old, he lost his mother; and, while he was under the care of a nurse, by admiring some children of his own age, he contracted a habit of stammering, which he retained all his life-time, though every one was tried to cure it. At the age of seven, his father sent for him home, where, under his own instruction, he was made writing, and learned into the principles of the French and Latin languages; and, when turned of eight, he was sent to Kinsale, to pursue his studies under the care of Mr. Harrison, at that time master of the school. While he resided here, he was exposed to several unlucky accidents, some of which nearly proved fatal to his life.

VOL. III.

The first, according to the account which he has left us of them, was the sudden fall of the spare seat where he lay down, when he was in bed; by which, besides the hazard he ran of being crushed to pieces, he would have certainly been suffocated by the dust, while he lay under the rubbish, had he not had the presence of mind to wrap up his head in the floor, which enabled him to breathe with freedom. Soon after this, he had like to have been dashed to pieces by a horse, which reared up suddenly, and threw himself backwards on Mr. Boyle, luckily disengaged him from the stirrup, and jumped from his back before he fell. A third accident happened to him by the carelessness of an apothecary's servant, who by a mistake brought him a strong reagent instead of cooling elixir. These circumstances, though trifling in themselves, deserve to be recorded here, because, as he remarked them to writing at a very tender age, they sufficiently show how capable